The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

10,423—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
— MALWA	2959	500	R. Harvey	8th Aug.
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th ,,
— BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi or Marseilles both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GANGES	4100	750	W. B. Andrews	11th Aug.
DECCAN	3429	600	J. B. Chapman	25th ,,
KASHGAR	2821	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	22nd ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	275

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 28, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R 500	Including	I Class ..R 520	Including
II do.... 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do.... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	1 Class Calais Route, R	95	Brighton Route R 80
,,	II do. do.	70	do. do. .. 58
,, Naples,	I do. do.	115	do. do. .. 130
,,	II do. do.	105	do. do. .. 93

Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c.,

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,957	400	8th Aug.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	2nd Sept.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

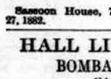
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	About 4th Aug.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	,, 19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,, 29th Sept.
SPREE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	,, 4th Oct.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	,, 7 Oct.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	Oct.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	,, Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,, Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer. without charge for Commission.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month ;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 31 a month.

Policies are granted for larger or smaller amounts than Rs. 5,000 and are charged for in the same proportion. All particulars on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MR. MAURICE FREYBERGER,

ARTIST, DECORATOR, SCULPTOR, CONTRACTOR, &c., to the P. W. Departments, Bombay and Bengal, and specially employed by the late Major C. MANT, R. E., P. W. D., is prepared to undertake and give Estimates and Designs for decorations of PALACES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BUSINESS PREMISES, & PRIVATE DWELLINGS in Colours, Gold, Stucco, &c., &c. Town or Up-country.

ALL

Unde

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 6th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW SEASON'S CROP, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,
in 2 lb. Tins.
CASH EIGHT ANNAS.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

	Cash per doz.
BEST UNCOVERED, 2 inch	Rs. 3 0
BEST UNCOVERED, 2½ inch	,, 3 8
FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size	,, 8 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size	,, 8 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS. GUNPOWDER.
CAPS. SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES. WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES. HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS. MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE"
PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SALE OF
TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED
BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

	Rs. a
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap (for prickly heat.) Per case of 3 tablets	0 12
Calvert's Carbolic Nursery Soap .. .. per cake	0 4
,, ,, Medicinal .. .. ,,	0 8
,, ,, Household Bar Soap	0 8
,, ,, Domestic Bar Soap .. 2 lb. bars	0 14
,, ,, Dog Soap Tablet	0 4
,, ,, Tooth and Shaving Stick	0 8
,, ,, Soft Soap for Dogs and Cattle, 1 lb. pot	0 10
,, ,, ,, ... 2 lb. pot	1 4
,, ,, Tooth-powder	0 8

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

FULLY matured and of very delicate flavour can be highly recommended as pure and genuine spirit.

Price Rs. 36 per dozen.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC CLARET,

AN excellent breakfast wine and good value for money.

Quarts Rs. 11 per doz.
Pints ,, 6 ,, ,,

LONDON CLUB SHERRY,

IS a fine old Wine, very soft and dry.
Rs. 28 per doz.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

ETTE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WISTOW HALL ARRIVED, 2ND AUGUST.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be survoyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 2, 1882. Agents.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HEAD CLERK WANTED, must possess a good knowledge of English, and write well. Apply with testimonials to the SECRETARY, Chamber of Commerce.

By order of the Committee.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1882.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a TOP FLOOR consisting of drawing, dining, two bed and bath rooms, kitchen ; water laid on ; situated at Lower Colaba. It is entirely open to the westerly sea breeze, and commands a most charming view of Malabar Hill. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a desirable BUNGALOW at Mazagon, nearly opposite to the Hope Hall Hotel. Rent Rs. 75 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

COMMISSARIAT.
SUPPLY OF SIXTY MAUNDS OF AMCHUR.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 3rd August, 1882, at 1 P.M.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money, viz. 2½ per cent., in Treasury Receipt.

No Earnest Money in cash will be received.

T. TEED, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 2nd August 1882.

MORENAS & CO.

WHISKY,

	WHISKY.	Per bottle.	Per doz.
Carlton's	WHISKY	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 29 0
Macaulay's	WHISKY	,, 2 2	,, 24 8
Thomson & Taylor's	WHISKY	,, 2 0	,, 23 0
Treacher's	WHISKY	,, 1 14	,, 22 8
Kinhan's LL.	WHISKY	,, 1 12	,, 20 0
Crabbie's Irish	WHISKY	,, 1 11	,, 19 8
Crabbie's Scotch	WHISKY	,, 1 8	,, 17 8
Encore	WHISKY	,, 1 8	,, 17 0
Baxter's	WHISKY	,, 1 7	,, 16 8
Anderson's	WHISKY	,, 1 7	,, 16 8

All these can be had any time during day or night at the same price.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Meadow-street.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire,
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

JUST UNPACKED,
DR. D'ROOS'S MEDICINES.

GUTTÆ VITÆ Sizes 11s. and 33s.
RENAL PILLS ,, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
VEGT. LIFE PILLS ,, Do. Do. Do.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INFALLIBLE
MAGIC CORN CURE.

Cures without causing pain every obstinate form of Corn when applied according to the directions.

B. S. MADON AND CO,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES
FOR INVALIDS.

FELTOE & SON'S "SPECIALITE" SHERRY and PORT are always kept in stock. These are undoubtedly the best adapted and recommended Invalid Wines for sick patients by the highest Medical Faculties of Great Britain and Ireland.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
AERATED
WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Seltzer Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... ... ,,	1 0
Ginger Ale ... ... ,,	1 8
Raspberryade ... ... ,,	1 0
Aerated Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Potash Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Lithia Water ... ... ,,	1 8
Vichy Water ... ... ,,	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
MORNING CLOUDS.

A small Havanna-shaped Trichinopoly suitable for smoking after Chota Hazri or Tiffin.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY.

Fine flavour and superior finish.

Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.

Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

THOMSON'S MUSTER.

Long Cheroot-shaped with straw.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

NOBLES MUSTER.

A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

CLUB MUSTER.

Cheroot or Havanna-shaped. a regular Leisure hour.

Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

THIS Branch of TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS—
Plain and worked Gold, various handsome patterns ... ... from Rs. 36 to 250
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c. ... ... from 85 to 560

BROOCHES—
Plain and worked Gold, novel shapes ... ... from 36 to 85
Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Turquoise, &c. ... ... from 50 to 100
Tiger Claws, beautifully mounted ... ... from 58 to 80

EARRINGS—
Stud, different patterns ... ... from 10-8 to 28
Do. Jewelled, Pearls and Diamonds ... ... from 25 to 70
Do. Single Diamond ... ... from 45 to 200
Miniature ... ... from 20 to 34
Do. Jewelled ... ... from 30 to 70
Worked Gold ... ... from 25 to 80
Do. Jewelled with Corals, Pearls ... ... from 25 to 70
Tiger Claw, handsome mounted ... ... from 58 to 70

LOCKETS—
Bright or Dead Gold ... ... from 22-8 to 100
Engraved Gold ... ... from 25 to 100
Fancy Patterns, Filbert, Almond, Book, &c. ... ... from 20 to 80
Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, &c. ... ... from 20 to 225
Tiger Claw, very handsome ... ... from 90 to 100
Gentlemen's Lockets, set with Onyx, Sardonyx, &c. ... ... from 27 to 100
Mourning, Enamelled, &c. ... ... from 16 to 85

COLLARETTES—
Very handsome designs, many novelties ... ... from 150 to 250

NECKLETS—
Various Patterns ... ... from 40 to 250

SUITES OF JEWELLERY—
Comprising Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings ... ... from 200 to 335
Do. do. Jewelled ... ... from 315 to 500
Consisting of Locket, Necklet and Earrings ... ... from 180 to 560

DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY—
Comprising Brooch and Earrings ... ... from 45 to 130
Do. Jewelled ... ... from 54 to 280
Consisting of Locket and Earrings ... ... from 150 to 200
Brooch Pendant and Earrings ... ... from 126 to 200

RINGS—
Ladies' Jewelled, Plain Gipsy ... ... from 31 to 280
Do. Tablet ... ... from 20 to 120
Do. Half-Hoop ... ... from 27 to 250
Do. Single Stone Brilliant, Claw or Gipsy setting ... from 70 to 150
Gentlemen's Plain Gold, very fashionable ... ... from 28 to 80
Do. Signet ... ... from 32 to 80
Do. Single Diamonds, Gipsy Setting ... ... from 90 to 250
Snake Rings, Plain Gold or Jewelled ... ... from 25 to 100
Wedding, Victoria and Alexandra Patterns ... ... from 15 to 25
Keeper, engraved in various styles ... ... from 12 to 20

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the lectric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, FALKLAND-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE above Company has been started in Bombay, and is conducted under European management. We are now prepared to undertake WASHING for Steamers, Hotels and Clubs, at the CHEAP RATE of Rs. 3 per 100 pieces. Special arrangements made with Hotels and Clubs who desire to have their guests' linen washed, by us Any further information can be learned by calling on the MANAGER, or by letter addressed to the AGENT, American Steam Laundry Company.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case .. Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting ,, .. ,, 45 and 60
,, ½ ,, ,, .. ,, 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.

POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

POONA SEASON.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES, IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES BY TERMS FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

TO meet the growing demand for PALE, LIGHT, DRY WINES we have received the following SPECIALLY SELECTED for us by one of our principals in Spain :—

	Rs. a.
Per dozen quarts ... ... Copper capsule	27 0
Do. ... ... Purple capsule	36 0

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES carefully prepared and dispensed under the immediate superintendence of qualified European Chemists.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BOATING, CRICKETING AND GYMKHANA SUITS.

	R. a.		R. a.
FINE BLUE SERGE, double or single breasted Sac Coat and Trousers	30 0	WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, with Collars attached, extra shrunk	9 0
STOUT YACHTING BLUE SERGE SUIT as above	45 0	WHITE HONEYCOMB MUFFLERS	2 0
BEST WHITE FLANNEL CRICKETING SUITS, made as above	30 0	WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, very soft and fine	3 8
BEST BLUE CRICKETING FLANNEL SUITS, made as above	35 0	ELASTIC CRICKETING BELTS	2 0
		BRIDLE LEATHER BELTS	2 8
		POLO or FOOT-BALL JERSEYS, striped, red or blue	9 8

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CASH PURCHASERS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

This scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA of this season, from Col. Hawes' Estate, is the best Tea for Family use. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, Re. 1 per lb. Try it once, you will try it always. MAJU & Co., Sole Agents, 22, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE grand sale is the result, directly attributable to the superior excellence and reliability of the Singer's Sewing-Machines, have won for them a world, wide reputation and popularity.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are altogether unequalled for perfection of workmanship, strength, and beauty of stitch, and perfect adaptability to every class of sewing.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, an OFFICE, a SHIGRAM and a HORSE suitable for a Broker. Apply to EXCHANGE, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

DAWSON'S PRIME, per 100 Re. 1-12, seasoned, aromatique and free.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTANT requires temporary or permanent employment. Thoroughly efficient. First class testimonials and reference. E. A., *Bombay Gazette*.

GHILLIE CALLUM.—Old Blended Highland WHISKY. Finest Brand imported. Rs. 29 per doz. ; Re. 1-12 bottle. M. RENNARD, Chemist, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a full-size Saw-bench and a small LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, complete. Price very moderate. Apply to "D.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a strong Deccany PONY, or galloway, that is likely to stand a good deal of knocking about. Reply "A. R.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

RECEIVED, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of FANCY WALKING-STICKS. Prices moderate.—BARTON & Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

A LADY from England is desirous of obtaining a situation as companion to a lady. She is well accomplished and a musician. Address T. W. C., *Bombay Gazette*.

RS. 500 LOAN WANTED by a Gentleman in good position. Interest 16 per cent. Repayable Rs. 50 per month. Security good. Apply A. B., care of this office.

WANTED, an Engine-Driver, who is also a good fitter, for the Southern Mahratta Country. Hindoo preferred. Apply to Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE TO SHIP CAPTAINS.—Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. are prepared to supply MARINE CHRONOMETERS with a reliable rate. Charge Rs. 5.

NOTICE TO SHIP CAPTAINS.—Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. undertake to ADJUST SEXTANTS, and resilver or change the horizon and index-glasses. SEXTANTS FOR SALE. Marine Compasses will be carefully repaired and agates repolished or changed.

NOTICE TO SHIP CAPTAINS.—Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. invite the attention of Naval officers to their fine assortment of Marine Glasses and Marine Telescopes, with Marine Code of Signals, all very powerful, and from the best makers.

TO LET, a large airy HOUSE, four floors, and godowns. Fourth house from Mr. Pearse's Establishment. Rent Rs. 625. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

BERLIN BEER "MOABIT."—Further shipment to hand, in superb condition. Rs. 22 per case of 4 doz. quarts. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, a SALESMAN who has had experience of Indent business.—Apply to EWART LATHAM and Co.

NOOR MAHOMED, 34, Meadow-street, opposite Nansee Khyraz & Co. Undress Volunteer Uniform, Shoulder Card included, Rs. 5-8 per suit.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A SURGEON, I.M.D., Madras (April 1881), wishes to EXCHANGE with one in Bombay Presidency. Apply stating full particulars to "F. M. K." care of this office.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.—FOR SALE, PORTABLE FIRE ENGINES complete, and ships life boats, cutters, and gigs. Apply to FRASER MILLER, Carnac Iron Works.

THE American Steam Laundry Co.—Private Washing undertaken at following rates per month :—Bachelors Rs. 5. Married couples without family, Rs. 12 ; with family Rs. 3 extra per member. Perfect cleanliness and no destruction to clothes guaranteed ; collection and delivery by Co.'s own vans.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR BREAKFASTS,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

THE political telegrams received to-day have been interpreted somewhat more favourably, but the general tone of business is in no way improved. The Indo-European telegraph appears to be working better than it was. Private messages of yesterday's date came to hand during the forenoon, and Reuter's messages of Monday were delivered first thing this morning, and of yesterday this afternoon.

Consols which on Monday were unchanged at 100⅛ receded yesterday to par. French Rentes are now quoted at 114¾, ex-Coupon, which shows no change. In Rupee Paper Fours were quoted ¼ lower on Monday, but recovered again yesterday to the same extent. Fours-and-a-half are ¼ lower.

Withdrawals of Gold from the Bank of England for France to the extent of £225,000 are advised, and owing no doubt partly to this and in part to the usual demand for money for harvest purposes rates of discount in the open market are higher, the quotations now being 2 per cent. for 3 months and 2½ per cent. for 4 months' paper.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee is firm but unchanged. Cocoanut-oil shows an advance of 10s. per ton in Ceylon. Seeds are weak all round. Linseed shows a decline of 9d. per quarter in Calcutta to arrive via Cape. Rape-seed is partially 6d. lower, and Poppyseed is quoted at a decline of 1s. per quarter. Wheat comes flat. In Liverpool prices for Bombay qualities Reuter makes a reduction of 1d. per cental, and in London 1s. per quarter on Calcutta sorts. Reports of the English Wheat crop, he adds, are now favourable owing to finer weather, whilst the American crop is expected to be considerably above the average. This promises badly for the Indian Wheat trade, which, burdened as it is with heavy railway charges in the best of times, may be said to exist only on sufferance.

Piece-goods in Mancheter continue firm, but Cotton in Liverpool is decidedly quieter in tone, the sales on Monday being estimated at 10,000 and yesterday at 8,000 bales. Spot prices remain unchanged, but Americans to arrive are weaker by 5-64d. to 3-32d. per lb.

EXCHANGE.—Reuter has at last managed to ascertain the fact that Bar Silver in London has never been above 52d. per oz. instead of 52⅛d. as he telegraphed. This, however, has had no effect on our market here as private messages throughout have adhered to the lower figure. To-day the tone in sterling has been firm inasmuch as demand and telegraphic bank paper has been obtainable at 1-32nd. over yesterday's rates, but otherwise the market is unchanged, and the amount of private bills offering is insignificant. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 8 1-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 8⅛d.	"
Credits 3 "	" ...1s. 8¼d.	"
Francs 3 "	" ...2·13	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 1-16 per cent. premium for demand and 7-16 discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has undergone the usual up and down movement in sympathy with the political telegrams. Fours opened with sellers at par, but after the telegrams came in hardened up to Rs. 100¼, sellers. Fours-and-a-half are quite nominal Rs. 107½.

SHARES have been somewhat irregular. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. better at Rs. 758. In Press Companies, the only changes noted are an advance of Rs. 5 in East India, and a decline of Rs. 2½ in new Indian. Spinning and Weaving companies are weaker all round, and our list of quotations shows a general drop of Rs. 10 per share. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 5 higher, and Bombay Ice Company B shares have advanced Rs. 10.

In COTTON, there is still an entire absence of business for export. Prices are nominally unchanged, but neither buyers nor sellers seem disposed to move.

SEEDS and WHEAT are quite nominal. The only purchases being made are a few odd lots to complete shipments, otherwise the difficulty about freight keeps buyers out of the market.

FREIGHTS are unaltered in every way. No new steamers have come on the market, and we are likely to see anything doing until Government ...ts are filled.

...are firm with a fair business ...d for forward shipment. ... sales are reported to ...tively long prices. ...been done at ...ember

THE ... Captain T. ... Gulf via Kur... Lieut. Col. Grant, a...

THE Hall Line steamer ... Captain T. Collins, arrived h... from Liverpool (7th July), with g... the following passengers :—Revd. ... Phillips, Lieut. Younghusband, and three ... ayas.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
2	Kerbela (s)	Wilson	Calcutta, July 11.
	Wistow Hall (s)	Collins	Liverpool July 7.
	Bokhara(s)	Weighell	London, July 14.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Vorwaerts (s)	Egger	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Pachamba, Johnston, to Persian Gulf.
Ship Waye Queen, Wilson, to London.
Ship Sierra Estrella, Murdoch, to Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

July ARRIVALS.
28 Australia (s) ..... Alderton ..... London, June 21.
Henzada (s) ..... Coles ..... Bombay, July 6.
Madras (s) ..... Liddiard ..... Penang, July 1.
29 Elysia (s) ..... Lindquister ..... Liverpool, June 25.
Africa (s) ..... Thomson ..... Singapore, July 6.
Thomas Hilyard ... Caren ..... —, July 25.

DEPARTURES.
July 28.—Steamers Pemba and Assyria. Barque St. Ives.
July 29.—Steamer Calcutta.

MADRAS.

July ARRIVALS.
29 Clan Murray (s) ... . Calcutta.
30 C. of Mauritius ..... Mauritius.
31 D. Westminsters) ..... Cardiff.
July DEPARTURE.
20 Huzara (s) ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Galatea (s)—800 bundles sheet iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co ; 4 bales wall papers, Dossabhoy Sullemanjee.

FROM GLASGOW.
Galatea (s)—300 kegs red lead, Hurridass Goculdass ; 25 cases whiskey, D. D. Shah ; 1 butt whiskey. C. H. B. Forbes and Co.
Clan Alpine (s)—4 qr. casks whiskey, Thomson and Taylor.

FROM LONDON.
Pekin (s)—15 cases cochineal, Benn Ashley and Co ; 5 cases medicines, Heerjee Mooljee.
Khiva (s)—2 cases aniline dye, Cuma Ramjee.

FROM TRIESTE.
Vorwaerts (s)—130 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.
Sicily (s)—250 tubs steel, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Worneth Hall (s)—43 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 2 bales cotton, Lalljee Pamsee and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 50 bales wool, Jumal Ladoo.

FOR HAVRE.
Knight of the Bath (s)—10,000½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.
Malwa (s)—7 bales hides, The P. and O. Co.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Motions.

500-74—Jefferson B and D—Heeralal Jumnadas and another vs Sitaram Radhakison, and others—Crai ie L. and C., Shapurjee and T., and Tyebjee and D—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
For Judgment.

190-80—Macfarlane and E.—Jeram Hemrai and others vs Dayabhoy Cullianjee and others—Hore C. and B.
For Consent Decree.

395-77—Muljee and B—Premabai vs Mowjee Madhowjee and another—Crawford and B., H. Cleveland.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

289-81—Muljee and B.—J. G. Smith and others vs the G. I. P. R. Co. and another—Hearn C. and L., Hore C. and B. Part heard.

99-82—Hore C. and B.—Goverji Ludha vs Bhimji Girdhur and others—Shapurjee and T.

183-82—In person—Ardesir Eduljee Mistry vs Begabai and others.

324-81—Crawford and B—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and others vs J. Gordon and others—Craigie, L. and Q. and Hearn C. and L.

13-80—Khanderao M. for plaintiff (for a pauper)—Karumally Mahomed Jaitha—vs Sonbai and another—Moreshwar L. and in person.

In person—Ahmed bin Ismaljee Khotay vs Nanibai and others—In person.

C. Cama—Tooleyram Bahinajee Fadkay and another vs Rajaram Wittojee Tambay and others—Jee C. and B.—Shapurjee and T. Prescot and W. ...n person.

... and F.—Dewjee Mooljee vs Runchordass ...—Hore C. and B.

... B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadass vs Pun...shiramjee and another—Tyebjee and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
To speak to the minutes of decree.

73-82—Jefferson B and D.—Ratanjee Damodhur vs Mooljee Inderjee and others—Macfarlane and E.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

68-81.—Janardhen and H.—Keshow Jewanjee and others vs Jewanjee Daumaljee and others—Payne and G. and in person.

361-81—Jeffreys B and D—Ootumchund Hirsram and others vs Dada Meya Dost Mahomed—R. M. Sayani.

216-80—Simth and E—Lukhmidas Khimjee and another vs Purshotum Hurridas and others—Khunderao M., Nanu and H.

332-80—N. H. Khan—Rusoolbhai vs Sooleman Hajee Essoof and others.

341-80—M. H. Khan—Fatmabai and another vs Sooleman Hajee Essoof and others.

399-80—Jeffreys B and D—Ootumchund Maneckchund vs Bhaichund Vurdhman and others—Crawford and B.

257-81—Hearn C. and L—Mahomed Ebrahim and another vs Hajee Ali Baibanee—Jefferson B. and D—Settled.

467-81—Shapurjee and T. Vulubdas Waljee vs Lukhmidas Khimjee—Jefferson B and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 1.

Hunter, Lieut., 9th Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.
Lumb, Lieut., Somersetshire L. I., on leave, from Kamptee.

AUGUST 2.

Tanner, Lieut., R. E., on leave, from Meerut.
Younghusband, Lieut., King's Dragoon Guards, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 1.

Hume, Lieut. Col., R. A., on duty, to England.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,
acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.
GRAFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay : B. S. MADON & Co., J. M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	" 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	" 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.
Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.
...D PROPRIETORS OF THE
...BBLE SPECTACLES
...GLARE PROTECTORS.
... of MOUSSIL RESIDENTS,
... unable to visit us, we will, on
... of our patent
... for self-fitting,
... Bombay reference, or
... Rs. 10, which will be
... refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
EXAMINERSHIPS.
...TIFIED that at their ORDI...NTHLY MEETING on the 25th ...NDICATE will proceed to make ...NTS to the various University EXA... ...RSHIPS for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 18th instant. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by application to this office.
P. PETERSON,
University Registrar.
1st August, 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STRANACK—July 28, at Poona, the wife of F. D. Stranack, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROSE—CALLAGHAN—July 31, at Buldana (Berar), by the Revd. H. Haden, E. Rose, Supervisor P. W. D. (Railway Branch), Bijapur, to Ann Charlotte (Lottie), eldest daughter of D. Callaghan, Esquire, Civil Surgeon Buldana District.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROMBIE—July 25, at Darjeeling, the wife of Dr. A. Crombie, Civil Surgeon, Dacca, of a son.
DRYSDALE—July 27, at Marri, the wife of W. McG. Drysdale, District Superintendent of Police of a son.
HARK—July 29, at Lahore, the wife of Gerald J. Hare, Officiating Superintendent Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.
LITTLE—July 27, at Landour, the wife of Major Little, Lincolnshire Regiment, of a daughter.
RICHARDS—July 29, at Goalundo, the wife of Vincent Richards, E. R. C. S., Edin. of a daughter.
WIGHTMAN—July 28, at Bellary, the wife of Lieut. and Dy.-Asst. Comy. of Ordnance J. Wightman, of a son.
WRIGHT—July 29, at Bellary, the wife of Lieut. Colonel H. C. Wright, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.
YATES—July 23, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain H. T. S. Yates, Adjutant R. A. H. S. Force, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAIANIA—STANYON—July 26, at Jubbulpore, F. McLeod Catania, to Effie Lillian Stanyou.

DEATHS.

RICKETTS—July 26, at Bhagalpore, Sophia Worseley Ricketts, aged 50 years and 3 months.
SIMPSON—July 27, at Etawah, Joan Cameron, relict of the late Charles Cornelius Stuart Simpson, M. D., in her 67th year.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received several letters on the subject of the Bishop's Pastoral Letter against the Divorce Law, which are crowded out by the arrival of the English mail with the accounts of the bombardment of Alexandria.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

IN bringing forward a motion that the expense of the Indian Contingent for Egypt shall be charged to India, the Marquis of Hartington made two important statements. The first is that the Government feel it to be important to proclaim to the world the trust which England reposes in the Indian army. Such a declaration from Mr. Gladstone's most prominent colleague in the Cabinet, may appease the manes of Lord Beaconsfield. The importance to the empire of the military strength of India, and the expediency of turning it to account in wars along the Mediterranean littoral, are now confessed by the mouth-piece of the very statesman who so passionately denounced the "ridiculous" expedition to Malta. No one will accuse Mr. Gladstone of insincerity when he anathematised the attempt to throw the sword of India into the scale in European quarrels, because he now freely recognises how useful it is to proclaim to all Europe that the sword exists, and that England trusts in it. The force of things has wrung from him an acknowledgment of a fact which exists, whether the prepossessions of statesman lead them to shut their eyes to it or not. It is idle to suppose that any Government in the world, possessing the fullest command over the military strength of a population of two hundred millions, could from sentimental considerations refrain from using it when occasion arose. When a Russian war threatened in 1878, Lord Beaconsfield proposed to use that force ; four years after Mr. Gladstone denounced that intention as a folly and a crime Mr. Gladstone himself makes use of it in Egypt. There is no reason why Mr. Gladstone should not act as he is acting in 1882, but there was very great reason why he should not have spoken as he did in 1878. But we are more disposed to welcome him as a convert to sound policy in this matter than to reproach him with his errors before the hour of conversion had arrived. The advantage of employing Indian troops out of India in co-operation with our European troops, and the entire lawfulness of doing so can never again be contested. England under the Beaconsfield government practically proclaimed her trust in the Indian army when the occasion for employing it in the Mediterranean arose ; she now again, by the voice of the Gladstone Cabinet, proclaims her trust in it when a similar occasion arises, and Europe will not turn an inattentive ear to so significant a declaration.

We have said that the Secretary of State made two important declarations, of which the acknowledgment of the importance to England of the Indian Army was the first. The second was that the Government of India objected to the cost of the Indian Contingent being borne by India. His Lordship did not state the grounds upon which the Governor-General and his Council based their objection, so we cannot now consider their sufficiency or insufficiency. *Primâ facie* of course India may fairly be asked to contribute her quota towards operations deemed necessary for the maintenance of her communications with Europe. The security of those communications both in peace and war is as vital to India as to Great Britain. If Great Britain defrays the charge of an expedition of fifteen thousand men to attain that security on the one side, it is not unreasonable that India should be asked to bear the charge of five thousand men on this. But here arises the question : if India may be asked to contribute towards a common object, who has the right to answer in her name ? Surely the Government of India. And if, for reasons which seem to them adequate, the answer is in the negative, should their view be summarily set aside and treated as of no account ? The precedent now being set may be of great moment. If the resources of India are to be absolutely at the disposal of the Cabinet in London without even taking counsel of the executive on the sport there is practically no security against the mildest of adventures which might cripple the finances of the country for generations. The Government at home would not dispose in so off hand a manner of the resources of any of the colonies. Australia has an interest in the security of the communications with the mother country, but she is not asked to contribute a man or a shilling to maintain them. India is not asked, she is ordered to contribute. This is not just.

RUSSIA is apparently unable to avoid the contagious vacillation which has affected the policy of most of the Great Powers during the progress of the Egyptian complication. On Monday the Russian delegate to the Conference was instructed to take no part in any discussion that was not confined to the subject of the Suez Canal. As that was the one subject which Mr. Gladstone had formerly declared was excluded from the purview of the Conference, this instruction to the Russian Delegate made his post quite a sinecure. But Tuesday reversed the orders given with such an appearance of deliberation and settled purpose on Monday. The Delegate was directed by his Government "to rejoin the Conference." We must assume that when there he will be at liberty to discuss other topics than the one which is expressly excluded from discussion. The Conference is thus set upon its legs again. Whether it will be of any particular use in solving the Egyptian question is as doubtful as before ; but it can at least deliberate, and its members can devise schemes for circumventing each other. For this, civilization, no doubt, will be grateful, but for our part we cannot see what practical object can now be served by the continued existence of the Conference. The Sultan avails himself of the request which that body made him to order 5,000 troops to embark for Egypt to-day. Dervish Pasha—who was in Alexandria when we heard of him last—is to command. But what of Lord Dufferin and the "insistance" of the Government which he represents that before Turkish troops be despatched Arabi shall be declared a rebel ? The Porte states that it will only be possible to proclaim Arabi a rebel after the Sultan's troops have been landed in Egypt, and, we may suppose, Arabi has offered them overt resistance. This is a plausible reason, but every one must feel that it is not the real one influencing the Porte. According to the *Daily News* the British Government will require the Porte to sign a Military Convention placing the Ottoman troops in Egypt under the orders of Sir Garnet Wolseley. If this condition be stipulated for the object of course will be to prevent the despatch of Turkish troops, for it is not to be expected that the Sultan would consent to a measure which would be suicidal. His assent to such an arrangement would be an abdication of his sovereign rights over Egypt. He might as well cede them to England at once. What would he gain by sending his troops to fight under our orders against men who acknowledge his suzerainty ? The proposal that he should do so can only have one object—that he should by refusing to accept it give a pretext for prohibiting the landing of Turkish troops. Of course it is open to the Sultan to assent to this or to any condition, in order to get a force into Egypt ; once there a Turkish *corps d'armée* could, and probably would, find ample reasons for taking its own line in despite of whatever orders Sir Garnet Wolseley might choose to give. Excuses would never be wanting for delays and reprisals ; transport would not be forthcoming ; provisions would fall short ; there would be sickness in the camp, and so on. The Turkish mind is fertile in expedients in such circumstances. So that a Military Convention would not really be more effecacious than would be the proclamation which has been so pertinaciously refused. It is surprising that the Sultan was so stubborn in refusing to issue a proclamation which would not necessarily have been of more value than the paper on which it was written. A hint to Arabi not to take the declaration seriously, would have prevented him from proclaiming an Arab Kalifate, and the fulfilment of the condition laid down by the British Government would have removed all pretext for excluding the Ottoman troops from Egypt by force. Once the Sultan's troops were in the Delta, the whole military aspect of the question would change. We could do nothing without the concurrence of Turkey until the strength of our force was at least doubled, and that could not be accomplished in a day, especially in view of the watchful "neutrality" of the Mediterranean Powers which would render the weakening of our Mediterranean garrisons inadvisable. Thus, the Turk might seriously embarrass us and make the reality of his suzerainty in Egypt manifest to the world at large at the cost of a piece of paper. But he obstinately refuses to sign a proclamation of the kind asked for, and the relations between the Sultan and Lord Dufferin become "straitened" in consequence. From the telegram now to hand it appears that his obstinacy has not yet deprived him of his chance of playing a part in Egypt which it is our interest to interdict. For he may by complying with our conditions beforehand get his troops into the country. If we permit this the second blunder of this Egyptian episode will have been committed. The first was committed when against their better judgment our Government acquiesced in M. Gambetta's proposal to put down the National party by military force. It is too late to undo the mischief of which the Joint Note laid the train ; but it is to be hoped that now that we are committed to armed intervention in Egypt, we will accomplish our task without suffering the Turk to interfere in the quarrel, at all events by massing an army on the spot.

OUR London correspondent, "J. M. M." —whose letter, interesting as it is, yields place this morning to the narrative of the bombardment from our correspondent at Alexandria, —writing on July 14th, says :—"No Englishman can record without horror and shame of the results of Admiral Seymour's action at Alexandria. I fail myself to see that, after having condoned the insult to our flag and the massacre of Europeans in June by refusing at that time to punish Alexandria for the crimes of the rioters, we had either a moral or a legal right to bombard the forts raised by Arabi for the defence of the city and harbour. If these works seemed objectionable, our men-of-war might have done as the French did, that is to say, gone elsewhere till the European Conference called by Mr. Gladstone had determined what should be done. But when our Government resolved upon a bombardment, it should at least have tried to forecast the consequences, and taken measures to save the great commercial city of Alexandria from destruction at the hands of a desperate and fanatical enemy. It now turns out, however, that distinct instructions to the Admiral to land a force for the protection of the city were only issued after yesterday's (Thursday's) Cabinet Council, though the bombardment began on Tuesday morning and the city was set on fire the same night. Such want of foresight is most discreditable to the Ministry, and especially to the chief of the Admiralty, Lord Northbrook, who is indeed the greatest administrative impostor of the age. The *Standard*, which is represented by Mr. Boyle at Alexandria, has beaten all its contemporaries in the fulness of its telegrams from the fleet. Mr. Drew Gay, the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent, seems, however, to have been the first on shore after the bombardment, and his account of the way he explored the city shows how much might have been done had Admiral Seymour landed at once all his available strength. Mr. Gay seems to have had a narrow escape of being drowned in Alexandria harbour on Wednesday when going off to the Chilltern with his despatches, and, unlike his prototype Cæsar in a similar situation, he did not keep his commentaries between his teeth while swimming for his life, so these are unfortunately lost to the world.

OUR Egyptian correspondent in a letter from Port Said on July 20th expresses his full confidence in the safety of the Canal. I do not believe, he says, that there need be the least anxiety about the Suez Canal. All that Her Majesty's Government has to do is to come to terms with the Bedouins and pay them to guard the Canal. These men have no nationality. They care nothing for Arabi Pasha and have the most profound contempt for the fellah. Hitherto they have behaved remarkably well. They took no part whatever in the pillage of Alexandria. And they have often, during the recent troubles, offered their services to His Highness. Nothing could be easier, at the present juncture, than for the English, through His Highness, to enlist their assistance.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
ON BOARD H. M. S. PENELOPE, JULY 15.

SINCE I wrote to you last, the difference between Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, G.C.B., the admiral in command of the British fleet before Alexandria, and the Commander of the Garrison, has resulted in the bombardment and destruction of all the forts by the guns of the fleet and in the burning and pillaging of the European part of the town by the natives and soldiers.

After repeated protests from the admiral respecting the armaments that were being added to the fortifications of the seaport, protests that were treated with the usual *in souscience* and indifference of Orientals, an ultimatum was sent to the military Governor demanding the immediate removal of the guns that had been recently placed in position, and threatening bombardment in the event of refusal. Twenty-four hours had been given to comply with the terms of the ultimatum and this respite was extended to thirty-six hours. The ultimatum was handed to the Egyptian commander at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, and expired at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, but firing only commenced at 7 the next morning. On Saturday, Sunday and up to noon on Monday, all the Europeans remaining in the country, with the exception of the very few who had made up their minds to stay and risk the bombardment, were got on board ship, by the care of their various consuls, and early on Monday afternoon the port was clear of European shipping. The French admiral Conrad, who had signified his intention of taking no part in the proceedings, had quietly steamed out of the harbour and lay a long way out at sea, and towards evening all the British ships, with the exception of the Invincible and the Monarch, which lingered inside the mole waiting for an answer until 10 o'clock, had cleared for action and taken up their positions in front of the various forts.

At 7 a.m. the following morning, July 11, just a month from the day on which the massacre occurred in Alexandria, the vessels opened fire, and poured shot and shell into the forts and earthworks for ten and a quarter hours. The effect was, of course, fearful. The Egyptian gunners are reported by the fleet to have behaved admirably and to have remained by their guns to the last, but their efforts were futile against the 81 ton guns of the Inflexible, the 25 ton toys of the Monarch, and the shower of projectiles of various calibre that came from the other vessels of the fleet. The little gunboats, and especially the Condor, are said to have rendered great assistance. Being of light draught they were able to go close in shore and there blazed away at the enemy, knocking their masonry forts and earthworks about, and their guns out of position, in splendid style. In a little over two hours most of the work was finished with the exception of one or two forts which gave a great deal of trouble and took much longer to silence than was expected. The losses of the fleet in injury to the vessels and killed and wounded, were insignificant, when one considers the number of men and vessels that were engaged, the number of shots fired, the length of the action and the good behaviour of the Egyptian Artillery. All the latter are stated by the Arabs to have been either killed or disabled, and I know as a fact that the Arab and Greek hospitals, which are able to accommodate a large number of patients, were literally swarming with wounded. The fleet suffered very little damage. Seven men killed and twenty-eight wounded are all the casualties that have been recorded. A good many boats were carried away by the shots from the forts, and the rigging was, of course, slightly damaged ; several of the vessels were struck and some of those which were thinly plated were pierced by the enemy's shell and round shot, but without suffering any serious injury. The vessel upon which I am penning these lines had the wrought iron casing of one of her guns ripped away at the muzzle, so as to render it quite useless, and a hole was made in the thin plating just above the ward room. This vessel is one of Sir E. J. Read's earliest designs. After her first voyage, about twelve years ago, she was pronounced unseaworthy and even dangerous, owing to her want of stability. This was the result of her peculiar shape. She was built so as to draw very little water, and her bottom is almost flat. After her first trip, during which she so rocked and reeled about as to alarm every one on board, she was sent into dock and had a quantity of cement laid down in her hold in order to give her stability. This arrangement seems to have had the desired effect, but the vessel got a bad name and she was placed in the reserve squadron and told off for coast guard service. Vessels of this class usually lay up at some port in England all the year round with the exception of a short six weeks' cruise in the summer. The head-quarters of the Penelope were Harwich, and she had gone on her six weeks' cruise off the coast of Spain and round to Gibraltar, when on arriving at the latter port she received a telegram Lieutenant with an orderly and the sentinels near at hand, went to Caprara's, opposite. Wanted to get in. Don't know what for. Believe in order to see from top of house. Refused admission. Number of empty drays and carts just gone down towards Marina, evidently to fetch people away.

9-40 a. m.

"The officer has been allowed admission to Caprara's. Object of visit : to see if there was a corps there to cut off their retreat and whether they were making signals or using the telephone. Suspicions seem to have been aroused by Italian flag flying from roof house. Just caught sight of an officer on top of Caprara's house cutting telephone wires.

9-45 a. m.

"Another gun. Boys pulling telephone wires down amidst shouts and cries.

9-55 a.m.

"Two more guns.

9-57 a.m.

"A large projectile just whistled over our heads, followed by a few small reports.

10-7 a.m.

"Two cabs full of dead artillery men just gone by, the bodies fastened in by cords. Number of empty drays and carts going down towards Marina.

10-20 a.m.

"Just been up on roof again. Saw hole made in house of M. Antoniades just behind ours. Noticed military occupying central telephone office and cutting wires. Firing still continues at intervals.

10-55 a.m.

"Firing continues at intervals.

11-20 a.m.

"Firing continues at intervals. Wounded soldiers occasionally go by in cabs and supported on donkeys. Some of them have fearful wounds.

11-35 a.m.

"Soldiers knocked at our door to say that we had been on roof and had been making signals to the fleet. This was of course false. No one had been making signals to any one. As a matter of fact we can't see fleet from our house. Arabs are evidently feeling their losses, and are getting irritable. Just as I had written the above, about twenty soldiers took up their positions in front of our house. Officer rang at bell and after some parleying, officer and two others (one a civilian clerk to act as interpreter) were admitted. They proceeded to roof and convinced themselves that there had been no signalling, and ultimately left. Mrs. G. advised me to hide in case I should be recognised, but there was no necessity to do so.

12-5 p. m.

"Heavy shells burst close to us. Many other heavy projectiles followed.

12-32 p. m.

"Heavy shells burst quite close.

12-40 p. m.

"Heavy shells passed close to us and burst somewhere behind Caprara's house.

12-42 p. m.

"Another of a similar kind. Just heard Khedive went last night to Ramleh Palace, when we saw him driving up the street.

12-50 p. m.

"Cannonade of heavy projectiles continues at short intervals.

1 p.m.

"Crowd of children with a green flag passed down street towards Marina, calling upon God and the Prophet, and beating petroleum tins. Another immense projectile has just passed over the roof, making a fearful hissing.

1-5 p.m.

"Went to lunch. Just taking first mouthful of pilaf, when two huge shells sped hissing over our heads. Seemed quite close to us.

2-25 p.m.

"A battalion numbering about 500 men marched down street towards Marina.

3 p.m.

"A European in a helmet has just gone along towards the square. Very imprudent I should think. One of our Montenegrins has been relating to us for the last half hour the story of the sieges at which he has been present. Finds present bombardment not warm enough. Not of his opinion. Lots of men for the reserve lying out in the streets without arms or uniforms. Others marching up and down in old blue uniforms and naked feet.

3-20 p.m.

"Men of reserve, after resting, gone up street. Firing now seems to come from old harbour. Ships evidently firing at Moharem Bey Gate and Tartouche. Heavy projectiles still pass over as occasionally.

3-30 p.m.

"Another flight of native women and children going up street in vehicles of all kinds. More men of the reserve proceeding in the same direction.

3-50 p.m.

"Many wounded officers have just gone by. Rumour from an Arab in the street that the English are landing; what he said was literally, 'coming in boats.' One of our men crudely remarked : 'English shells good.' Order has hitherto been perfect so far as we could see from our house. Police on duty as usual.

4-5 p. m.

"Crowds of poor women and children flying on foot. Only one fort seems to have been firing for some time past.

4-35 p. m.

"Poor people continue running away up street, carrying a few bundles and the implements of their trades with them. Good many private soldiers running away with their wives, carrying large bundles on the ends of their rifles.

4-40 p. m.

"Firing seems to have ceased.

4-45 p. m.

"Another tremendous shell, followed by another. Native woman just gone by in a cab with a green parrot in a large cage between her knees. Just noticed a soldier carrying his little child on his shoulder, his rifle in right hand, water bottle in left and preceded by his wife balancing an immense bundle on her head.

5-35 p.m.

"A few small reports followed those noted above and firing now seems to have ceased about twenty minutes.

5-55 p.m.

"Something detrimental to attacking party appears to have occurred. Many people (women among them) returning towards Marina, shouting and conversing joyfully together. A cab full of women has just gone by, the occupants shouting joyfully.

6-10 p.m.

"Continued and increasing demonstrations of joy, clapping of hands, etc. First report : Two English ships sunk. Second report : Turkish troops arrived under Osman Pasha Ghazi and two English vessels entered port. Saw the Bey and his young friend who used to be in the office of Gaudard Pasha at Ismailia Palace. Asked him if he knew what had happened. Said no. Was driving up street in pony carriage. Evidently on his way to join Khedive at Ramleh.

7-30 p.m.

"Since last note people have been returning to Marina with their bundles, in cabs, drays, carts and on foot. Others have been coming from Marina. There has been a continual going and coming. Those returning are evidently under the impression that the English have been defeated. Several of us went out on balcony half an hour ago. Noticed that most of the people passing scowled very savagely at us. Come in and shut windows. While out on the balcony I noticed a pretty little girl going on a dray ; she looked up and smiled at me ; had a very white complexion ; was seated amidst a number of other children and native women. Omitted to mention that M. Gailly, the manager of the Ramleh railway, went out this morning before firing commenced to start the first train to Ramleh, and he has not yet returned. At about 4 p.m. noticed two European priests (Lazarists ?) followed by two or three other Europeans and conducted by soldiers and police going towards Mehemet Ali Square. Priests were headed with only undress dress. Had probably been molested and lost hats and cloaks.

8-10 p.m.

"Gas alight as usual. Town quiet. Going to dinner.

9-50 p.m.

"Going to bed. Since last note soldiers have been proceeding towards Marina in considerable numbers. Families have been coming from Marina. Authorities apparently fear a landing.

10-20 p.m.

"Woke up shortly after lying down by ringing at bell and knocking at door. Everyone started up. Found it was only Ranson, who wore a *tarbouche*, inquiring for M. Roccaserra, who was to have gone out with him and about whom he was very anxious. Told him R. was all right with us.

WEDNESDAY, June 12, 7 a.m.

"The night passed quietly. The sentinels in the streets were removed late at night, but the police remained on duty as usual. There now seems to be neither sentinels nor police about. All night people have been leaving and the joyful feeling among the natives noted yesterday has not been maintained. There has been an incessant rumbling of vehicles all night, which continues this morning. It is stated that the Government has told all the Boabs (native porters) to leave. At least so our Arab says. Were glad to learn this morning that M. Gailly of the Ramleh railway was safe at Ramleh. Our Arab says more ships are arriving ; that a great many soldiers and natives were killed at Fort Napoleon yesterday, as well as at Mexé, Tartouche and village Gabari near the quarantine. All these places were shelled, and it seems that it was from there that a number of Arabs armed with nabouts came out on June 11th. Our Arab has also learned that yesterday a European was murdered by the mob in a house near that occupied by Mr. Amster near Fort Kafarelli, and the Boab of the house taken off a prisoner. The mob accused the European, said to be an Englishman, of telephoning. Cannot ascertain his name. Our position is very critical. We have not as yet been molested, but we may be at any moment. We fear an incursion of Bedouins and the sacking of the town, and then we shall have to defend ourselves to the last. Ranson has sent over from the Hotel Abbat to invite Mr. Roccaserra to join him. We advised latter not to go.

10 a. m.

"300 soldiers have just passed up the street. This is the same number as went down this morning at 2 o'clock.

10-10 a.m.

"A few Moustafezins have just marched down towards the Marina.

10-25 a.m.

"The exodus of natives continues with feverish haste. It is stated that the Governor has told the people not to leave, but they are so frightened at the bombardment of yesterday and the number of killed, that they pay no attention to those who endeavour to deter them from their purpose. Early this morning they sent to Goussio from the Greek Hospital to say that the building was crowded with wounded and that they had no doctor and no bread. Goussio is the president of the Greek community in Alexandria, and he sent all over the place for a doctor but without finding one. There was no bread to be had either. Goussio sent money to be given to bakers as earnest money, and the latter have promised that the bread shall be ready this evening at 5 p. m.

10-40 a. m.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE EXPENSE OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 1, MORNING.

In the House of Commons last night, the Marquis of Hartington brought forward his motion that the expense of the Indian Contingent for Egypt should be charged to India. In doing so, His Lordship said it was important to proclaim to the world the trust which England reposed in the Indian Army. The Government of India, he said, objected to defray the cost of the Contingent. The resolution, His Lordship said, did not commit India to anything, and it was not unreasonable that England required India to pay the present limited contribution towards the expedition. Mr. Onslow moved that England should repay the cost of the Indian Contingent, Mr. Childers adding the words "*subject to the further decision of Parliament.*" The House agreed to the motion by 140 against 23 votes.

RUSSIA AND THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, AUG. 1, EVENING.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the Commons this evening, said that M. Onou (the Russian Delegate) had been instructed by his Government to rejoin the Conference.

TURKISH TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

Dervish Pasha, with 5,000 Turkish troops, will embark for Egypt to-morrow.

THE SULTAN'S REPLY TO ENGLAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 1.

The Porte, replying to the Note presented by Lord Dufferin demanding that the Sultan proclaim Arabi a rebel before Turkish troops start for Egypt, says that it is only possible for the Sultan to proclaim Arabi Pasha a rebel after the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt has taken place.

STATEMENT BY THE *DAILY NEWS*.

LONDON, AUG. 2, MORNING.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the British Government, in the event of Turkish troops going to Egypt, will require the Porte to sign a Military Convention whereby they will be placed under the direction of Sir Garnet Wolesley.

OBITUARY.—General Clement Edwards.

THE COST OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

Not only has Government no intention of imposing an income-tax in this country to meet the expenses of the expedition to Egypt, but the present there is no reason to fear that any exceptional taxation will be required.

TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

A detachment of the Bengal Cavalry leaves Calcutta this evening, *en route* for Egypt. It is probable that they will make a halt of three or four days at Allahabad, the head-quarters of the regiment. Major Fletcher, Captain Gordon, and Lieutenant Paul go with the regiment from here.

Lieut. Rivett Carnac accompanies Brigadier General Wilkinson to Egypt.

The 13th Bengal Lancers are expected at Deolalee on the 6th August, and the 2nd B. C. at Jubbulpore on the same date. The 7th N. I. will reach Khandwa on the 3rd August; and the mountain battery on the 9th. The 21st N. I. will move on Kurrachee at once.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council fixed for to-day has by order been postponed to Wednesday, the 16th inst.

TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

Arrangements have now been completed with the railway companies for the movement of troops towards Bombay, and the following are the dates fixed :—

The 2nd Bengal Cavalry leave Allahabad on the 3rd and 4th to reach Jubbulpore on the 5th and 6th inst.

The 6th Bengal Cavalry leave Mozzufferpore on the 3rd and 4th.

The 13th Bengal Cavalry were to leave Meerut yesterday and to-day, and will reach Deolalee on the 5th and 6th inst.

The 7th N. I. leave Allahabad to-day and reach Khandwa on the 3rd inst.; the 20th N. I., which will embark from Kurrachee, arrive at that port on the 7th or 8th inst.

1-8 R. A. leave Rawalpindi to-day and arrive at Jubbulpore on the 7th inst.

No date has been fixed on which the troops are to proceed to Bombay, but this will be done as soon as preparations are completed for their embarkation.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

The Seaforth Highlanders and the Lancaster Regiment have arrived at Aden. They will leave for Suez to-morrow.

Captain Brett, Orderly Officer, left Simla yesterday for Bombay direct.

The reasons for Colonel Moore's transfer from the command at Suez to the Intelligence Department are as follows :—It is thought that the Naval authorities will be sufficient for all purposes at Suez, and as the want of an officer thoroughly acquainted with the various indigenous dialects of Egypt was severely felt in the intelligence department, Colonel Moore was selected as possessing the requisite knowledge.

THE PROPOSED TOUR OF THE VICEROY.

It has been announced by some papers that the Viceroy visits Peshawar while on tour. As a matter of fact nothing definite regarding the tour is yet decided, and although a proposition was made that the Viceroy should visit Peshawar it is considered improbable that he will do so, as his medical advisers are not in favour of the climate during the month of November.

SIMLA AS THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

It has been practically decided, although not officially announced, that Simla will from next year be the seat of Government for only six months out of the twelve.

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hunter, President Educational Commission, received deputations from the Anjuman-i-Punjab and its affiliated societies yesterday and to-day at Lahore. The deputations in their address expressed a hope that Mr. Hunter would introduce radical and incisive reforms into the system of education in the Punjab, as the method hitherto adopted for controlling education in the province during the past 25 years was not such as to commend themselves to the popular mind, nor such as will interest people in the noble efforts of government to improve their condition.

FRONTIER SURVEYS.

In a lecture delivered this evening by Major Holdich on frontier and trans-frontier surveys, reference was made to the immense benefit derived in making military and topographical maps from private enterprise of survey officers. The Commander-in-Chief, in the course of his speech, condemned the system and objected to private enterprise and research by officers of the public service. This view was not well received by those present. It was pointed out that the inferior quality of military maps now issued was owing to extreme rapidity with which they were produced, and the defective methods of reproduction from original drafts, which rendered it almost impossible to discriminate between light and shade.

TWO BYCULLA SCHOOL BOYS DROWNED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, AUGUST 2.

Two Byculla school boys have been drowned in the river Dharna.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unchanged. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. do.	89 9-16.
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes.....	115½
Bar Silver	52

Arrivals—Brocadale, St. Dunstan.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, AUG. 2, 12-44 A.M.

Mail-steamer Pekin, from Bombay, arrived.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN despatched a telegram to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, congratulating him upon the success of the engagement, and expressing her sense of the admirable behaviour of the officers and men of the Fleet.

THE English public, the *Standard* says, has much reason to be indebted to the Eastern Telegraph Company for the admirable manner in which, under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, the telegraphic service between Alexandria and London has been maintained. It deserves to be mentioned that the telegram which we published announcing the commencement of the bombardment of Alexandria was despatched by the company's ship Chiltern, which was then lying off Alexandria. It was found that, owing either to the distance, or to the vibration caused by the firing, it was impracticable to send a verbal message, but the firing at Alexandria was distinctly heard, through the telephone, at Malta—a distance of more than a thousand miles.

THE *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on July 7, regarding the death of General Skobeleff :—

It is with feelings of emotion for the loss of a personal friend as well as of interest in the untimely fate of a Russian celebrity that I forward to you the sad news of the death of General Michael Dimitritch Skobeleff, which took place very suddenly at about 11 this morning, in the Hotel d'Usacs, in Moscow. According to a private telegram the 'White General,' the hero of Plevna, has fallen a victim to an affection of the heart, brought on, it is thought, by a contusion received on the green hills before Plevna in the late war. His end seems to have been without any warning whatever, for only a week or two ago he was heard of as making a forced ride of 70 or 80 versts in little more than a single night to meet his Cossacks manœuvring in the south, and only yesterday Colonel Grodekoff, the author of the 'Ride to Herat,' received a letter from him dated Moscow, the day before, full of his usual animation and good humour. Without any exaggeration, it may be said that this loss to the national hero will be felt throughout the Russian Empire. The national party, to which the general seemed to have finally attached himself after the celebrated incidents of patriotic oratory at Paris and Moscow, has thereby received a terrible blow; and the Army can show no other man with such wonderful power and influence over his troops as were possessed by Skobeleff. The latest accounts state that the deceased general was returning at Moscow on his way from his command at his estate, a few miles the other side of the old capital. He spent most of yesterday in the Exhibition, and returned to his hotel in the evening in excellent spirits. Various sinister reports and suspicions are circulating as to the possibility of his having met with foul play, but the doctor's opinion on a cursory examination is that death was caused by rupture of the vessels of the heart.

THE London papers announce authoritatively that the negotiations which have been for some time in progress with the Chinese Government on the subject of the opium traffic are on the point of terminating satisfactorily. The Chinese will be allowed to raise a much higher import duty, and in return will waive the right to "li-kin," which formed the difficulty to the ratification of the Chefoo Convention.

SIR ALLEN YOUNG, on board the screw steamer Hope, telegraphed on July 12 from Honningsvaag, about 60 miles east of Hammerfest :—"Just leaving for Nova Zembla. Have plenty of coals. Tender in tow. Will write every opportunity." The tender mentioned above is a walrus hunter's schooner that Sir Allen Young bought and fitted out during the week he was at Hammerfest. He intends leaving this schooner to cruise on the west coast of Nova Zembla to pick up any of the Eira's crew that may have retreated across the ice during the time that Sir Allen Young is absent in the screw steamer Hope attempting to force his way to Franz Joseph Land.

WE regret to hear by telegraph from our Nasick correspondent that two Byculla School boys have been drowned in the river Dharna. The school is at present on its annual monsoon visit to Deolali.

IN reference to the letter of the Rector of St. Xavier's College which we published yesterday, a correspondent, who is in a position to be well informed on the subject, writes to say that the fever now prevailing in that establishment is of a typhoid character, and though not strictly contagious, will spread if adequate sanitary precautions be not taken.

WE are glad to hear that Government and the Surgeon-General at once took measures to remedy the defects complained of by a correspondent whose letter we published last week regarding the medical attendance provided for the districts of the Nassick collectorate where cholera is prevalent.

COLONEL STOKES, Royal Artillery, has assumed temporary command of the Allahabad Division, vacated by General Sir H. Macpherson, appointed to command the Indian Contingent for Egypt.

ANOTHER expense to Government results from the recent disbandment of native regiments. One effect of the recent recasting of the regiments is, that the regimental quarters in some stations have become insufficient to hold the larger number which they are now required to accommodate. Thus at Perambore and Royapooram, in Madras, where the 22nd and 29th Native Infantry are quartered, considerable additions have been found necessary, owing to each of those regiments having been brought up to the higher strength by drafts. A sum of Rs. 45,000 has been sanctioned for the purpose.

THE *Pioneer* is of opinion that some other countries on this side of the Canal beside India should contribute towards the cost of tranquillising Egypt. "Certainly, as we have already pointed out, the Canal is a waterway in which a good many oriental nationalities are interested, as well as India. As regards the Canal, Australia is an oriental nationality, and the British colonies in China, and the Straits Settlements. It would be quite worth while to go seriously at a later stage of the proceedings into the question whether these rich and prosperous communities would not like to bear a share of the expenses which India may have to incur before the war is over."

SAYS the *Englishman* :—The irregular working of the telegraph continues a source of great annoyance to the mercantile community, and contributes not a little to impede business. It is greatly to be regretted that the existing Telegraph Companies were ever allowed to surround the wires with a sort of monopoly. Had this not been permitted, we should have had probably long ere this a cable round the Cape making India and the Colonies entirely independent of such events as the present disturbances in Egypt. Why the commercial community have not insisted long ago on having wires of their own, worked on the mutual principle, seems inexplicable.

THE *Penang Gazette* reports the looting off Sampan Oolim of a schooner under British colours by a band of Achinese. They not only carried off whatever property they could find, but wantonly destroyed portions of the outfit of the schooner. The Malay crew attempted to defend their vessel, with the result that one was killed and two severely wounded. The matter has been represented to the Dutch Governor of Achin, who has promised that it should be looked into.

A CORRESPONDENT at Raipur informs an up-country paper that the military authorities have ordered the despatch to Raipur of a number of elephants and mules, to be kept at that station, for the special use of the troops in Kalahandi, should the officers commanding the latter indent for carriage for rapid movements "in an emergent crisis." The nearest military post in Kalahandi is more than 150 miles distant from Raipur; it takes now four days for a letter to reach one place from the other; and in the present condition of the roads and rivers between Kalahandi and Raipur, the required carriage could not reach its destination from Raipur under 12 days or at least 10. A crisis requiring emergent rapid movement, which will "keep" for 14 days, must be of a very curious kind.

THE religious animosities existing between Hindus and Mahomedans have produced another fatal riot, at Salem, in the Madras Presidency. The *Madras Mail* says :—"The town is full of bad characters, and as there is a standing contention between the Hindus and Mahomedans, about rights of way and procession, it takes very little to convert a dispute into a riot." In the recent riot, to quell which the aid of the military had to be invoked, two men were killed, one a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan; and there were many wounded. It appears that the professors of the two religions had been watching each other with intent to annoy on the occasion of a proposed Hindu procession. The Mahomedans claim as the right of their mosques that music shall cease when passing in front of them. The Hindus, whose gods are always preceded by a band of music, delight to pass in procession before the mosques. The [illegible] on, both sides [illegible] action, but advantage was taken of a dhoby's funeral procession to commence a mêlée. It is not exactly ascertained which side began first, but for three days the encounters were general, and in all quarters of the town. The local police being found insufficient, troops were obtained from Bangalore on the evening of the second day. Some forty arrests were made, almost without exception amongst Hindus; and summary judgment is being passed by the magistrate on the delinquents. The *Mail* remarks :—"This is certainly a very serious state of things in a town situated in the centre of a country where disturbances have hitherto been unknown. The jealousies between Hindus and Mahomedans appear to be a factor which the Government can never afford to neglect in the internal administration of the country."

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

ALL members of the Staff of the Indian Expeditionary Force have been directed by telegraph to join Sir Herbert Macpherson at Bombay, as soon as possible.

GENERAL MACPHERSON, in command of the Indian Expidition to Egypt, visited the Commissariat offices yesterday morningin order to look into the preparations that are being made in the different departments. In the afternoon, accompanied by Captain Brent, Director of the Indian Marine, the General spent some hours in looking over the provision godowns at the Prince's Dock. He also went over several of the vessels that are being fitted up for horses, mules, and troops under the orders of the Master Builder of the Dockyard, the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, the G. I. P. Railway, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway departments, &c.

IT has been arranged that the vessels engaged for the expedition should, as far as practicable, leave Bombay on the following dates :—

The Clan Macdonald, with a portion of the 29th Beloochees, on the 4th inst.

The Merton Hall, with a portion of the 7th B. N. I., on the 5th inst.

The Sicily, with the remainder of the 7th B. N. I., on the 6th inst.

The Kangra, with a portion of the 13th Bengal Lancers, on the 6th inst.

The Bhundara, with another portion of the 13th Bengal Lancers, and a company of Madras Sappers and Miners, on the 7th inst.

The Tenasserim, with a portion of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on the 8th inst.

THE Government hired steamer Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain J. Bain, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with 1 man, 2 followers, and 2 horses, of the 29th Belooch Regt.; and 1 woman and child, of the Ordnance Department. She will take on board the 29th Belooch Regiment for Egypt from Kurrachee.

THE 2nd Wing of the 7th Bengal N. I. are expected from Deolalee by a special train at 10 a.m. on the 6th instant. On arrival at the Prince's Dock they will be embarked on the s. s. Sicily. The strength of the wing is 3 European officers, 327 men, 38 followers, and 3 horses.

THE 13th Bengal Lancers is expected at Prince's Dock from Deolalee on the 6th and 7th instant, by two special trains, one at 6 a.m. on the 6th and another at 8 a.m. on the 7th instant, and will embark for Egypt in the steamers as follow :—The strength of the Lancers is 2 officers, 82 men, 56 followers, 86 horses, and 46 ponies, in the s. s. Bhundara; 1 officer, 83 men, 53 followers, 87 horses, and 43 ponies, in the s. s. Kangra, on the 6th instant.

THE Madras Sappers and Miners are expected at Prince's Dock on the 7th instant from Poona, at noon, and will embark for Egypt in the s. s. Bhundara. The strength of the Sappers and Miners is 3 European officers, 125 men, 37 followers, and 3 horses.

AN Allahabad correspondent writes to us :—On Tuesday evening General Sir Herbert, Lady and Miss Macpherson suddenly left Allahabad for Bombay. They will be the guests of Brigadier Carnegy there. At the station were two guards of honour with bands of the 81st Regiment and 28th P. N. I., and on the platform to see the party off were several officers and a few ladies and Civilians.

CAPT. HAILES, S. C., has rejoined at Allahabad from leave as D. A. Q. M. G.

THE Commands at Allahabad, Agra and Jubbulpore are now vacant. It is expected that Brigadier Gordon, C. B., will come to join from Peshawar. Col. Stokes, R. A., is acting for the present.

SURGEON MAJOR T. H. THORNTON, M. B., I. M. D., will have charge of the General Hospital at Suez.

LIEUTENANT S. B. Beatson, of the 11th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp on the Staff of Sir H. T. Macpherson.

MR. RAGOONATH TRIMBUCK, the head clerk in the Quartermaster-General's office, Bombay, has had conferred upon him the title of Rao Saheb as a personal distinction. The honour is well-deserved. Rao Saheb Ragoonath was formerly a clerk in the headquarters office, and was afterwards transferred to Bombay. He rendered good service to the State in the Persian expedition and in the Mutinies 1857-58. He also did good service in the China expedition, 1859-60, the Abyssinian expedition, Malta, expedition and the Afghan campaign. In recognition of such important and faithful service the Viceroy has rewarded him with the personal distinction of Rao Saheb.

COLONEL VAN HEYTHUYSEN, who has been knocked up with the heavy extra work that fell upon him, is going on leave for a short time.

YESTERDAY Colonel Swinhoe gave over charge of the Commissariat office to Captain Teed, and has assumed charge of the depôt at the Prince's Dock. He was engaged for some time yesterday in going over the dock with General Macpherson.

CAPTAIN RADCLIFFE, of the supply branch of the Commissariat, has, in addition to his own duties, taken over charge of Captain Teed's work at the Commissariat.

A CONTEMPORARY warns members of the Indian Contingent against the danger of wearing the common wire-gauze goggles as a protection for the eyes in Egypt. It seems that the dust and moisture which collect where the edges of the goggles touch the face, make the skin quite raw and greatly increase the danger of ophthalmic infection, which is is generally believed is carried by the flies that have continued to plague the Egyptians ever since the time of Moses. A highly useful thing will be a small phial of a weak solution of zinc, to be applied with a camel-hair brush whenever irritation is felt under the eyelids.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 1.—The barometer has risen in Burma and Eastern Bengal, but is falling in Western Bengal and also in Rohilkund, Guzerat, Khandeish, the Konkan and Western Deccan. The changes are nowhere considerable. There is one barometric depression in Upper Sind and Western Rajputana, another in Orissa and Sabarmatti. The latter, noticed yesterday, has evidently travelled to the west, Cuttack being now on its eastern margin. Rain is falling generally in the Central Provinces. The wind at Saugor Island is somewhat stronger; it is also stronger at Bombay, but is still moderate. Rain continues general, and a strong monsoon current blows across the high ground of the Deccan, Hyderabad, and Bellary. Rain to-day :—Amraoti, over 4 inches; Mercara, over 3 inches; Lahore and Cochin, over 2 inches; Simla, Chakrata, Mussoorie, Jubbulpore, Akola, Mangalore, Colombo and Diamond Island, between 1 and 2 inches; Guna, Dubrie, Cuttack, Indore, Abu and Akyab, half an inch and over. Previously, Calicut had in two days 4 inches; Nainital, Aligarh and Gorakpore, half an inch and over.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

August.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	51 64	64 69	62 15	64 04
1 Tuesday.....	0 46	.....	.....	.....
2 Wednesday	.....	0 20	0 19	0 25
Total....	55 10	64 89	62 64	64 29
Corresponding date last year.....	45 18	47 03	42 81	46 4

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

(Wednesday, 2nd August, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Deg.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·690	84·0	NW	14	0·79
Surat	·672	82·1	W	20	0·37
Bombay	·712	80·5	W	15	0·24
Ratnagiri			not received		
Karwar	·795	81·0	SW Light.		0·09
Mangalore ...	·852	77·4	SW	3	2·31
Calicut	·884	75·6	NW	6	1·48
Cochin	·900	75·0	SW	2	1·09
Masulipatam.	·881	86·8	SW	..	0·00
Madras	·758	88·3	WSW	8	0·05
Negapatam ..	·806	85·4	SW	6	0·05

FAREWELL DINNER TO GENERAL MACPHERSON.

THE farewell dinner to General Sir Herbert Macpherson, K. C. B., V. C., which was given by the members of the North-West Club, at Allahabad, on Saturday evening, was in every way a great success There was an unusually large attendance consider ing the time of year, and the enthusiasm shown throughout must have been a source of great satisfaction to the guest of the evening. The chair was occupied by the Chief Justice (Sir Robert Stuart), who was flanked by all the talent of the High Court. The following is a report of the proceedings :—

The Chairman proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which was loyally drunk.

In proposing the Army and Navy, Sir Robert Stuart said the toast was always well received, but at this particular juncture he was sure it would be more welcome than ever (cheers). The Navy had already showed what they could do, and the Army would unquestionably equally distinguish themselves when once their time came (applause).

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, while the band played "God save the Queen."

Colonel Hudson, C.B., in responding, said that of late years we had seen many changes in the Army, and he had no doubt most of us were prepared to see still greater, but he thought in some matters there had been no change whatever (hear, hear). The loyalty of the Army, both British and Native—he spoke from long experience of the latter (cheers)—had not undergone any change (cheers). Those who went through the campaign in Afghanistan—and their guest that evening would support him, for General Macpherson played a most conspicuous part in that campaign (cheers)—would all bear witness that the power and determination of British and native soldiers alike, not merely in action, but in bearing privation and hardship, were such had to be undergone, were such as to do honour to the whole Indian Army (hear, hear). The experience of the past gave very fair promise of what would be done by Sir Herbert Macpherson with those who would accompany him (cheers). It had been remarked that the contingent fell short in numbers, but those who had served with its General, and the Government of India itself, knew very well that in despatching the force under his leadership it had a secret reserve in the strength and fighting capacity of its Commander, which was equal to many battalions (cheers). As regarded the Navy, Colonel Hudson said that, as a sailor's son his sympathies were very strongly with our sailors' and their latest achievement proved beyond doubt that stout hearts and strong arms were still on our ships, and that, if a second battle of the Nile had to be fought, as great glory would be gained for England as was gained in the first (loud cheers).

The Chairman then proposed the toast of the evening : the health of Sir Herbert Macpherson, the most popular General they had ever had in Allahabad, and a General who had earned for himself a military reputation of a very high order (cheers). There was a military prestige attaching to his name which must surround him wherever he went, and he (the chairman) was only afraid that some people high in authority might be fascinated by that prestige, and translate the General from Allahabad altogether. (No, no.) They all knew their distinguished guest to be one of the most general and kind men in the world, but they also knew that behind his geniality and kindness there were the firm hand, the strong will, and the ready brain of the skilled and accomplished soldier (cheers). If occasion served, he would be found in Afghanistan, and should have gained fresh honours, after having taken no mean part in the operations in Egypt (cheers).

The toast was drunk with "three times three," and General Macpherson then acknowledged the compliments paid to him. He said :—"Sir Robert Stuart and gentlemen,—I am certainly very much gratified, both at the manner in which you have honoured me by inviting me here this evening, and by the hearty terms with which you have drunk my health. Since I came to Allahabad I have met with nothing but good feeling, friendly sympathy, and heartfelt hospitality, and myself and my family have certainly received these to the full at your hands. I have certainly never been in any station where the relations between military men and civilians were more harmonious than here (cheers). I will not speak at length of the expedition which I have the honour to command. Colonel Hudson has told you that what respect our soldiers have not changed, and I heartily endorse all he has said (hear, hear). I shall remember you all in Egypt, and shall always think with pleasure of your hearty wishes for my prosperity and success" (cheers).

The Hon'ble Douglas Straight then proposed the health of Lady Macpherson. He said :—"It is with very great pleasure that I rise to propose the health of Lady Macpherson, a lady whom we all seem to esteem (cheers). In her departure from Allahabad we sustain no slight loss, for she has always been first and foremost to join and assist in all our amusements and public entertainments, and her bright, cheerful face, and brisk, good-natured manner will be sorely missed by us all. The General has referred to the cordiality and good feeling that exist in this capital of the North-West between the military and civil elements, and the latter corps for having come this, and I am glad to think that it is so, and I know of no one who has done more to promote this sympathy and union than Sir Herbert Macpherson, and, I must add, Lady Macpherson too (cheers). A soldier's wife must necessarily, owing to her husband's profession, suffer greater inconvenience and anxieties than others of her sex, and amid all the congratulations and felicitations that our General has received proud of them as Lord's Macpherson must be, we know that in her woman's heart she has long ago realized the dangers and difficulties that are in store for her husband. We have most heartily wished him God-speed, and may he be soon restored to his wife and his home with even more glory and greater honours than those he has already achieved" (cheers).

General Macpherson having responded in a few words, the health of his Staff was drunk, Lieutenant Childers, R. A., replying.

Mr. W. H. Wright proposed the health of the Volunteers, as he had noticed that by an omission the Auxiliary Forces had not been included in the toast of the Army and Navy. He coupled with the toast the names of Major Dodd and Captain Chapman.

Major Dodd, in reply, said it was all very well to pledge the Volunteers, but he had to ask many of those present why they did not become Volunteers (hear, hear). They had been called an expensive toy, but it should be remembered what good work they had done, and would do again. When the Mutiny occurred there were no British soldiers in Allahabad, and it was the Volunteers who held the fort and saved the station (cheers). And when Havelock marched from Allahabad to relieve Lucknow, the only cavalry he had were the Volunteer Cavalry, raised on the spur of the moment. With such examples before them the Volunteers in India should indeed strive to maintain their reputation.

Captain Chapman said it was 25 years since his volunteering days, but he was glad to see that the movement had gradually overcome the ridicule with which it was first treated, and that the Volunteers were now acknowledged to be an important force (hear, hear). At this crisis, when Ireland absorbed a large garrison of regulars, and the sending of 20,000 men to Egypt involved the calling out of the Reserves, it must indeed be a source of comfort to those who had the honour of England at heart to know that there were some 200,000 Volunteers in England with the colours (cheers), and these 200,000 could be supplemented by an equal number who had passed through the ranks. These men, in the opinion of competent critics, were grand soldiers, and a great credit to the British Army (hear, hear).

The Hon'ble Syed Mahmood, in proposing "The Health of the Native Army," said :—Sir Robert Stuart and gentlemen,—I trust I shall not be considered guilty of any breach of the rules that govern public dinners like the present if I rise at this late hour to propose the health of the Native Army. I am sure our distinguished guest, General Macpherson, in whose honour we have assembled to-night, and with whose illustrious services we are all acquainted, will be the first to agree with me when I say that in all campaigns connected with the interests of India, Her Majesty's native troops have proved an important element in achieving glory for the British standard (hear, hear). The late campaign in Afghanistan is still fresh in our minds; we still remember the sufferings and achievements of that campaign; we can still recall the great battles that were won, and the glory which they reflected upon the British arms (applause). I cannot doubt that every British officer who commanded, and every British soldier who fought, in that campaign will allow that the native soldier, who fought side by side with him, was not found wanting in loyalty, in disciplined obedience, in power of endurance, and in bravery (hear, hear). And, gentlemen, because these are truths which are known best to British officers who led their native soldiers into the battle-field; because these are truths which must always be recognized in connection with the Imperial power of England; because they are truths which inspire the Native-British subject with pride, I am anxious to repeat them in an assembly of Englishmen. This is not an occasion when it would be appropriate to say anything which has even a semblance of being political. But, gentlemen, because I am a native of India, because I belong to a race which supplies England with her native troops, I trust you will forgive me if I speak with some feeling when I say that the Imperialism of England and its martial power owe their magnificence, in no small measure, to the fact that India forms a part of the British Empire (hear, hear). With such Cher Continental Powers boast of their tens of millions of subjects, England can look with pride and with satisfaction to the three hundred millions who can supply her armies with hundreds of thousands of soldiers—soldiers who, under British discipline and the leadership of British Generals, can cope with any army in the world (cheers). I have always felt, and I shall feel it to the end of my days, that the union of England with India must always be a source of power to the great Empire of Britain; that in that power both England and India have reason to be proud; and that in all the martial glory which the English and the native armies achieve, the glory of conquest and victory belongs, not only to England, but also to India. When I say this, I am sure no one here present can misunderstand me as implying the smallest derogation to the bravery of the British soldiers. Honour is due to them, as indeed honour is due to those dusky thousands who have fought and have died, who are ever ready to fight and to die, to uphold the honour of the Anglo-Indian Empire, and to vindicate the power of that empire in strange lands and against strange enemies (cheers). To me personally, and I may say to all natives of India, the circumstance appears charming that the enemies of England must necessarily be the enemies of India also; that the protection afforded by the British standard is shared by us in no small measure. Gentlemen, the time is fast approaching, if it has not indeed already begun, when the distinctions of race and of creed will sink into insignificance in comparison with the stronger bonds of friendship and political union between England and India; when political power and martial glory will be shared more obviously by Englishmen and natives alike; when the civilized world will be convinced that India is neither a source of danger, nor a point of weakness, in the vast Empire of Britain; when the native of India will be as proud of being a British subject as the native of Kent (hear, hear). It ought to be a source of pride to Englishmen that the comfort, the peace, the good government, the blessings which England has brought to India, have achieved the devotion of millions of a different race and creed. Upon the present occasion I am convinced that I express the feeling of my countrymen when I say that we are proud to feel that the army which General Macpherson is going to command in Egypt will consist principally of natives of India (cheers). As a native of India, I can assure our distinguished guest that he may rely upon the loyalty and devotion of his native soldiers. I can also assure him that he will carry with him the good wishes of the Indian population, on whose behalf the expedition is undertaken (cheers). Whatever the political causes which brought about the disturbance in Egypt may have been, of one thing I am sure—that India cannot tolerate anything which proves a hindrance to free intercourse between England and India (hear, hear). Therefore, gentlemen, whilst I say God-speed to General Macpherson and the army which he will command, I call upon you, as Englishmen and fellow-subjects, owing allegiance to the sovereign to whose exalted throne we the people of India owe allegiance, to drink to the health of the native army of the Queen of England and the Empress of India.

The toast was enthusiastically accepted. Colonel Hudson briefly responded on behalf of the native army. The health of the Chairman having also been drunk, the proceedings terminated.

ON Sunday evening General Macpherson, accompanied by Lady and Miss Macpherson, left by the mail-train for Bombay. A guard-of-honor with band and colours, furnished by the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, was drawn up on the platform and a similar guard from 28th Punjab Native Infantry was in attendance outside the station. The chief civil and military officers of the station were present on the platform, and the General's party was heartily cheered as the train moved off.—*Pioneer.*

GENERAL ROBERTS AT BANGALORE.

PRESENTATION OF AFGHAN MEDALS.

All Bangalore had been looking forward to the grand parade of troops to be held by Gen. Chief for some weeks past and yesterday morning witnessed such a gathering on the South parade as is seldom seen there, notwithstanding that General Payn often indulges the public with a parade of the gallant troops under his command.

The troops were drawn up in line, and with the E. B. R. H. A. on the right and the Bangalore Volunteers on the left flanks, made a very pretty sight; the ground occupied being nearly a mile. The troops having taken open order, the Commander-in-Chief, who was accompanied by Lieut. General Payn, C. B., Commanding the Division and would be done by Sir Herbert Macpherson with those who would accompany him (cheers). It had been remarked that the contingent fell short in numbers, but those who had served with its General, and the Government of India itself, knew very well that in despatching the force under his leadership it had a secret reserve in the strength and fighting capacity of its Commander, which was equal to many battalions (cheers). As regarded the Navy, Colonel Hudson said that, as a sailor's son his sympathies were very strongly with our sailors' and their latest achievement proved beyond doubt that stout hearts and strong arms were still on our ships, and that, if a second battle of the Nile had to be fought, as great glory would be gained for England as was gained in the first (loud cheers).

The Chairman then proposed the toast of the evening : the health of Sir Herbert Macpherson, the most popular General they had ever had in Allahabad, and a General who had earned for himself a military reputation of a very high order (cheers). There was a military prestige attaching to his name which must surround him wherever he went, and he (the chairman) was only afraid that some people high in authority might be fascinated by that prestige, and translate the General from Allahabad altogether. (No, no.) They all knew their distinguished guest to be one of the most general and kind men in the world, but they also knew that behind his geniality and kindness there were the firm hand, the strong will, and the ready brain of the skilled and accomplished soldier (cheers). If occasion served, he would be found in Afghanistan, and should have gained fresh honours, after having taken no mean part in the operations in Egypt (cheers).

The toast was drunk with "three times three," and General Macpherson then acknowledged the compliments paid to him. He said :—"Sir Robert Stuart and gentlemen,—I am certainly very much gratified, both at the manner in which you have honoured me by inviting me here this evening, and by the hearty terms with which you have drunk my health. Since I came to Allahabad I have met with nothing but good feeling, friendly sympathy, and heartfelt hospitality, and myself and my family have certainly received these to the full at your hands. I have certainly never been in any station where the relations between military men and civilians were more harmonious than here (cheers). I will not speak at length of the expedition which I have the honour to command. Colonel Hudson has told you that what respect our soldiers have not changed, and I heartily endorse all he has said (hear, hear). I shall remember you all in Egypt, and shall always think with pleasure of your hearty wishes for my prosperity and success" (cheers).

The Hon'ble Douglas Straight then proposed the health of Lady Macpherson. He said :—"It is with very great pleasure that I rise to propose the health of Lady Macpherson, a lady whom we all seem to esteem (cheers). In her departure from Allahabad we sustain no slight loss, for she has always been first and foremost to join and assist in all our amusements and public entertainments, and her bright, cheerful face, and brisk, good-natured manner will be sorely missed by us all. The General has referred to the cordiality and good feeling that exist in this capital of the North-West between the military and civil elements, and the latter corps for having come this, and I am glad to think that it is so, and I know of no one who has done more to promote this sympathy and union than Sir Herbert Macpherson, and, I must add, Lady Macpherson too (cheers). A soldier's wife must necessarily, owing to her husband's profession, suffer greater inconvenience and anxieties than others of her sex, and amid all the congratulations and felicitations that our General has received proud of them as Lord's Macpherson must be, we know that in her woman's heart she has long ago realized the dangers and difficulties that are in store for her husband. We have most heartily wished him God-speed, and may he be soon restored to his wife and his home with even more glory and greater honours than those he has already achieved" (cheers).

General Macpherson having responded in a few words, the health of his Staff was drunk, Lieutenant Childers, R. A., replying.

Mr. W. H. Wright proposed the health of the Volunteers, as he had noticed that by an omission the Auxiliary Forces had not been included in the toast of the Army and Navy. He coupled with the toast the names of Major Dodd and Captain Chapman.

Major Dodd, in reply, said it was all very well to pledge the Volunteers, but he had to ask many of those present why they did not become Volunteers (hear, hear). They had been called an expensive toy, but it should be remembered what good work they had done, and would do again. When the Mutiny occurred there were no British soldiers in Allahabad, and it was the Volunteers who held the fort and saved the station (cheers). And when Havelock marched from Allahabad to relieve Lucknow, the only cavalry he had were the Volunteer Cavalry, raised on the spur of the moment. With such examples before them the Volunteers in India should indeed strive to maintain their reputation.

Captain Chapman said it was

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II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Government-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;
(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;
(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;
(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions (3) and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and remove any portion of land as may be necessary for extracting mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

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Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Route round the World
Route to England from India via the Pacific
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad
Tonga Daks
Harbour Steam Ferries Bombay
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Bombay to Delhi, Mooltan, and Kurrachee
Kurrachee to Mooltan, Delhi, and Bombay
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, and Agra
Agra to Delhi, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
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Nagpore to Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Nizam's State Railway
Dhond to Manmad, and back
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Callian.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs on G I P
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
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Western Rajpootana State Railway
Khanguam State Railway
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Wurdah Valley State Railway
Holkar and Neemuch State Railway
Jokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh, do.
Nalhattee to Azimgunge, and back
Patna and Gya State Railway
Tirhoot State Railway
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan
Mooltan to Kotree
Kotree to Kurrachee, and back
Mooltan to Shersha, and back
Kotree to Mooltan
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad
Lahore to Jhelum, and back
Hathras Road to Mattra, and back
Scindia State Railway
Agra to Dholpur, and back
Delhi to Bandikui, and back
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore, and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad
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Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Beypore
Beypore to Bangalore, Veligherry, and Madras
Negapatam to Tuticorin, and back
Tanjore to Coleroon, and back
Madras to Chilambaram, and back
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Commander H. J. Weighell, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, with the European mails of the 14th inst. and the following passengers :—

FROM GRAVESEND.

Mr. Currie.
Mr. J. E. Berkley.
Band Master P. Ayres, wife and 3 children.
Mr. Pollard.
Mrs. Sanders.
Capt. J. S. Barker.
Mr. Peach.

FROM BRINDISI.

Dr. Winston.
Mr. Reynolds.
Major F. Currie.
Mr. S. M. Coard.
Mr. H. Hare.
Mr. Farren.
Mr. A. B. Marriott.
Mr. Daphtary.
Mr. F. Sambaci.
Mr. Kinsley.

FROM VENICE.

Capt. W. H. Coakel.
Mr. J. A. Nunn.
Mr. Satthianadhaw.
Mr. Cowasjee Sarpoojee.
Mr. A. Brereton.
Mr. Dinshaw Sapoorjee.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. H. N. Austin.
Mr. W. L. Wolf.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 8TH TO 14TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday opened the new buildings at Ealing for the Princess Helena College.

On Saturday the Prince and Princess opened a new wing of the Police Orphanage at Strawberry-hill, Twickenham. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently opened a bazaar at the Boys' Home, Fortescue-house, for the benefit of the National Refuges for Homeless Children and the training ships Arethusa and Chichester. The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a garden party at Marlborough House last evening, at which the Queen was present.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers, except Earl Spencer, were present. Another Council was held yesterday, at which the same Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Lifford in moving for returns commented on the injustice of the Irish Land Act, to which Lord Carlingford replied. Lord Salisbury referred to Mr. Bright's remark, that the House of Lords had passed the Land Act, and he declared that they did so on the faith of the Government assertion that there would be no substantial reduction of rents—a statement that had not been verified. The discussion was continued by Earl Granville, Lord Cairns, and the Lord Chancellor. On Monday, Lord Carlingford moved the second reading of the Crime Prevention (Ireland) Bill, which after some discussion was agreed to. On Tuesday, the Entail (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee. The Crime Prevention Bill was passed through all its remaining stages, and on Wednesday received the Royal Assent by commission. Last night Earl Granville, replying to a question, said that no Power except the Porte had objected to the bombardment at Alexandria.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Report of Amendments to the Crime Prevention Bill was considered. Mr. Trevelyan moved an amendment to prevent searches for arms in houses at night. Mr. Cartwright objected to the amendment, as did also Sir W. Dyke, but Mr. Gladstone said the Government would insist on the amendment as the fulfilment of a pledge given in Committee. The discussion continued, and on a division the amendment was rejected by 207 to 194. At the evening sitting, the other amendments were agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time and passed. On Monday, Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government thought the Corrupt Practices Bill was the only measure of importance they could hope to pass this Session except the Irish Bills, and they proposed to ask the House to adjourn when those measures had been disposed of until the middle of October, when the Procedure rules would be considered until completed. The House then resumed the Committee on the Arrears (Ireland) Bill. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Mr. Richard, respecting the bombardment of the forts at Alexandria, said the cause of the attack was one specially excepted from the general agreement of the Powers to abstain from individual action. The House then went into Committee on the Arrears (Ireland) Bill. On Wednesday Mr. Gourley and Sir W. Lawson strongly condemned the action of the Government in Egypt, but Mr. Gladstone said the bombardment was an act of self-protection on the part of the fleet. After some considerable discussion the Arrears Bill was proceeded with. Last night many questions were asked concerning Egypt and the future action of the fleet, after which the Committee on the Arrears Bill was resumed.

The Australian cricketers won their match against Middlesex by eight wickets. The match between Lancashire and Notts was won by the latter by 37 runs. Several important matches were left undecided on Wednesday owing to bad weather having interfered with the play.

The Volunteer encampment at Wimbledon was opened on Saturday, and the rifle competitions began on Monday.

A succession of violent storms passed over the midland and northern counties on Tuesday, causing great damage in the uncleared hay-fields.

In consequence of hostile demonstrations against the Salvation, Army by Irishmen at Tredegar, an angry feeling on the part of the Welsh population has been aroused, which culminated on Saturday in a riot and the wrecking of many houses in the Irish quarter. The rioting was resumed on Sunday, but was suppressed by the police. A woman was killed and several persons were injured.

A farmer, returning on Sunday from mass, at Ennis, was fired at and dangerously wounded by a concealed assassin. A man named Hynes, a previous occupant of the farm held by the wounded man, has been arrested.

A caretaker in Lord Kenmare's employ was fired at near Killarney, and was wounded. Several raids of "Moonlighters" are reported, and an attack was made on a party of soldiers at Waterford on Monday, several of the men being hurt.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—General C. Birdwood, Bo. Inf.; Capt. W. H. Palin, Bo. Ret.; Col. W. Thompson, Mad. Ret.; Capt. V. H. Lee, late M.P.; J. Abbiss, J.P. for Middlesex; D. N. Webster, comedian; J. T. Gervais, D.L., and J. P. for Tyrone; Lady Catherine Clive; Lady Elfrida Eden; Lady Dorothy Fitzwilliam; Lady Selina Fraser; Lady Warren Egerton; Dr. James Taylor, of Portobello, N. B.; Mr. Hablot Knight Browne; A. Turing, Consul of Rotterdam.

THE demand of Admiral Seymour for the surrender of the forts at Alexandria not having been complied with, and it having been ascertained that their armament was being continued, the British ships opened fire on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, which was answered briskly by the forts. After a conflict of 10½ hours, the forts were silenced, and a party was landed, who spiked the guns in the Meks fort. The casualties on board the ships were not heavy, the killed, it is believed, not exceeding five, and the wounded about 25. The European portion of the town must have suffered, being in the line of fire. The Temeraire on Wednesday opened fire upon some earthworks that had been constructed during the night. The town of Alexandria has been burnt and pillaged by the mob and the retreating troops, and many Europeans who had remained were murdered. The Khedive declined an invitation to go on board a British ship, and has remained in Alexandria.

By order of Admiral Seymour, all British vessels were warned on Monday not to enter the Suez Canal, but on Wednesday it was announced that the navigation was clear.

The Porte has protested against the bombardment of the forts at Alexandria. Said Pasha has succeeded Abdurrahman Pasha as Prime Minister at Constantinople.

The Paris semi-official papers manifest no disapproval of British action at Alexandria, but the Opposition Press employs very strong language respecting the "effacement" of France.

The German newspapers generally admit that England has been justified in her action, but some of them question the eventual advantage of an isolated employment of force.

The Porte, on being informed by Lord Dufferin of the intended operations against the Alexandria forts, returned an almost immediate reply, deprecating the announced intention, and urging the Ambassador to telegraph to Lord Granville and to Admiral Seymour to abstain from carrying them into execution. Said Pasha, who has been appointed Prime Minister, has again instructed Musurus Pasha in London to renew his representations to procure a cessation of forcible action.

General Skobeleff, the distinguished Russian commander, died suddenly on the 7th inst., at Moscow, from heart-disease.

The Egyptian troops in the Soudan have been utterly routed by the followers of the "false prophet" Mahdi.

It is reported from Berlin that further arrests have been made at St. Petersburg of persons suspected of being connected with Nihilist conspiracies.

Cetywayo left Cape Town on Wednesday for England on board the mail steamer Arab.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

WE make the following extracts from the telegrams descriptive of the Bombardment of Alexandria sent to the *Standard* by its representative, Mr. Boyle :—

WAITING FOR THE FIRST SHOT.

ON BOARD H.M.S. INVINCIBLE,
Monday Morning.

The question of peace or war has now passed out of the hands of the British Admiral, and is vested solely in those of Arabi Pacha and his following. The Ultimatum was sent in this morning early, Sir Beauchamp Seymour demanding the surrender of the forts at the mouth of the harbour. Should the demand not be complied with, fire will be opened to-morrow morning early.

It is possible that Arabi may at the last moment give way; but it is not anticipated that this will be the case. He has committed himself too far to draw back. It is by bearding the Western Powers that he has obtained his *prestige* and influence with the Egyptians, and to surrender the forts to the demand of England alone without striking a blow would be fatal to him.

Early this morning the remaining British subjects embarked on board ship, and save a somewhat numerous colony of Italians and Greeks, the European portion of the population of Alexandria have entirely deserted it. Those who remain prefer to run any risk rather than abandon their property to the mercy of the mob. They have barricaded their houses, and will resist to the last any attempt on the part of the mob to break in when the bombardment begins.

The merchant sailing ships and steamers, including the Tanjore, are clearing out of the harbour, as are the war vessels of the other Powers. The line of action which the French would take was doubtful until the last, when positive orders were received from the French Government for their vessels to take no part in the fray. They will, consequently, follow the example of the ships of other nations and are preparing to steam out of the harbour.

The Chiltern, the telegraph ship, has also moved out and taken up her station out of gun shot. She has weighed the cable and is in connection with Malta.

The Invincible will anchor opposite Meks Fort in the outer harbour. The Monarch will be close by. In the fort and on the adjourning works are seven heavy rifled gun.

On board the Fleet all is ready for action. The best spirit prevails among officers and men; a quite self-reliant air prevails. All movements are conducted quietly and without fuss, and no onlookers would suppose that at any moment the ship might be engaged in a deadly conflict, so much does all resemble the ordinary work of peaceful manœuvres. On shore a veritable panic has been excited by the alarming exit of the merchant and foreign war steamers from the harbour, and by the movements of our own men of war. Great numbers of the natives are leaving the town.

2 p. m.

At eleven, the Invincible, Monarch, and Penelope moved out and anchored in the outside harbour.

The scene was now impressive to a high degree. Slowly all the foreign steamers moved from their berths and steamed out of harbour. The merchant steamers followed no regular order, but the war ships of the various nations steamed out in squadrons, saluting in passing the Admiral's flag, while the bands played the national airs.

The merchant steamers were all crowded with refuses—those who had held on the last in hopes that matters would not come to an extremity. The British steamer Llanishen took ground in a critical position, but was eventually got off.

By half-past twelve the American Squadron of three ships, two Russian vessels, one Austrian, and one German alone remained.

At one o'clock a steam launch, towing a large boat full of Egyptian officials, was seen approaching the flag ship. It contained Ragheb Pacha and other members of the past and present Ministry. They were received by the Admiral and the Hon. Mr. Lamban, Flag Lieutenant, and a guard of marines, the band playing, and a general salute, as they came as a deputation from the rulers of Egypt. It at once appeared that they had not received the Admiral's letter, and they had come off to inquire the reason of the hostile preparations.

The interview was conducted with great courtesy on both sides, but the Egyptian officials looked blank indeed upon the Admiral infoming them that he had sent in a demand that the forts commanding the harbour should be immediately dismantled.

The members of the deputation talked somewhat excitedly among themselves in Turkish, discussing apparently, what Arabi would say to the demand They inquired who would be deputed to dismantle the forts.

While this conversation was going on, the Admiral's letter, which had followed them from the Khedive's yacht, Mahroussa, was brought on board and handed to them.

They then returned on shore to consider the matter in a Council of Ministers. They will reply before five this evening.

Appearances on shore seem to show a determination to fight, as bodies of troops can be seen moving about.

While the Director of Customs was coming on board the Tanjore he was stopped by a guard of soldiers, who took him, and the cash chest which was being carried with him, before Arabi Pacha. The latter demanded that the money should be handed to him. The Director of Customs refused to do this, whereupon Arabi took possession of it, saying that it was a time of war. The Director was sent on board under an escort.

In several instances Europeans had great difficulty in getting away. The two English engineers on board the tug Champion were seized by the Arab crew, and were being carried off, when the gun-boat Bittern started in pursuit, and rescued them.

The last two Englishmen to come on board were Mr. Cornish, the manager of the water-works, and Mr. Routh, secretary of the Port trusts.

The Khedive sent his family away to a country palace, but he himself remains at Alexandria.

He declined with thanks the invitation of the British Consul General to embark in one of our ships, saying that he could not afford to give his enemies the opportunity of saying that he had deserted his post to take refuge with a foreign foe.

The news that reaches us from the shore is to the effect that the military say that, after defending the forts to the last, they will retire into the interior, where preparation for a further resistance are complete. They have organised an Ambulance Service, and have stopped the railway traffic from Cairo.

We shall probably engage the forts at close quarters, and our machine guns and small arms men will be able to do much to keep down the fire of the enemy's guns. The Egyptian artillerymen are doubtless taking our range at present, but they will be deceived if they think that we shall fight from our present moorings. We shall to-morrow morning get under weigh, and shall keep moving during the action, rendering it difficult for inexperienced gunners to keep up an effective fire.

As I write, at two o'clock, the American Squadron are steaming past. Formal salutes are being exchanged, our bands playing "Hail, Columbia," their's "God Save the Queen." Their departure leaves the British Fleet alone face to face with the Egyptian batteries, except where, far inside the harbour, the German and Austrian steamers lie still hesitating whether to obey the Admiral's warning.

3-0 p.m.

The news from shore is to the effect that the commotion among the populace is rapidly increasing. No plundering has as yet begun, and the troops continue to patrol the streets.

Vast numbers are leaving the city. No Europeans are visible in the streets, although it is calculated that not less than five thousand Greeks, Levantines and Italians still remain, in spite of the crowds who embarked last night.

5 p.m.

No message of surrender has come off. The signal has been hoisted for the Fleet to clear for action. Inside the harbour, beginning from Fort Pharos, lie the Temeraire, Alexandra, Superb, Sultan, and Inflexible. The Inflexible will see the hottest of the fight, and a large contingent will disembark from the flagship, if required, to complete the dismantlement of the forts. Major Tulloch, Military Attache, will accompany the shore Brigade he has in his frequent reconnaissances obtained complete information as to the various forts. The Gatling and Nordenfelt guns will cover their movements.

Lying behind the ironclads are the Bittern, Decoy, Cygnet and Condor gun boats, well outside the range of fire of the batteries. Behind these, again, are a great fleet of steamers, which are lying there to await the results. The Austrian and German war steamers appear to be at last getting ready to move outside.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTS.

ON BOARD H.M.S. INVINCIBLE.
Tuesday, 7-30 p.m.

The great artillery combat which has raged all day has ended in a complete success. The object for which we fought has been attained, and the Forts and batteries on the sea face of Alexandria are a heap of ruins.

Considering the extent and nature of the works, the weight and number of the guns mounted, and the dogged pluck with which the Egyptians fought them, the result has been obtained with a surprisingly small loss of life, the total casualties of the Fleet being five killed and twenty-seven wounded.

At nine o'clock last night the Invincible and Monarch quietly steamed out towards Meks Fort. All lights were extinguished, and perfect quiet prevailed fore and aft. Very cautiously we felt our way through the difficult harbours, where even in broad daylight great care is required for the passage of a ship drawing so much water as the Invincible. It was evident that a sharp look-out was being kept on shore, for we had made but little progress when the harbour light was suddenly extinguished, doubtless to add to the difficulty of egress. The ships were ably handled and we made our way safely past the shallows, and reached new ground at ten o'clock, and anchored for the night. At four o'clock this morning steam was up, the crew piped to quarters, and the officers, after taking coffee in the gun-room, all took up the positions assigned to them. There was a general feeling of relief that the long delay was over, that diplomacy was exhausted, and that at last the question was to be decided by force of arms. The men, although quiet and steady from the force of discipline, were evidently in high spirits, and the only fear was that at the last moment the enemy would evacuate the Forts.

At half-past four the ships got under weigh and the order was given to prepare for action. The Penelope, Monarch, and ourselves took up our respective stations. The Penelope and Invincible, being broadside ships, prepared to anchor; while the Monarch, whose turret guns have an all-round range of fire, was to fight under steam.

As the light increased we could see in the distance the Alexandra, Superb, and Sultan, lying near each other, facing Forts Ada, Pharos, and Ras-el-tin, which it was their task to silence, while the Temeraire and Inflexible were steaming slowly towards us, to support an attack on Fort Meks and the adjoining batteries. Ashore we could make ont the Egyptians grouped round the guns in the batteries, and evidently prepared to fight. As the news that this was so passed round the ship an expression of grim satisfaction pervaded the men's faces, for the fear that our fire would not be returned, and that the Egyptians would allow us to dismantle their Forts without resistance had up to this time been generally felt.

At a quarter past five the Helicon was seen steaming rapidly towards us. As she approached she signalled that she had Turkish officers on board and as the news became known our faces fell many degrees, for this looked like a surrender. When she came alongside it appeared that the Turkish officials had been trying all night to find the flag ship, and that they carried a letter for the Admiral from the Ministry. In this communication the latter deprecated hostilities, and offered to dismount their guns to give satisfaction to the British demands. The Admiral replied that the time for negotiations had passed. His demand was that they should by five yesterday evening agree to the dismantlement of all the outside forts, and the present proposal to dismount their guns could not be entertained for an instant. The officers asked the Admiral to give them his decision in writing, to which he at once assented. While he was writing, Lieutenant Lambton and myself conversed with one of the Turkish officers who formed part of the suits of Dervish Pacha. He gave us to understand that he had many others were not sorry that hostilities were about to commence. He said that it was only so that an end could be made, and the fate of the two parties into which Egypt was divided, the one in favour of the Khedive and the cause of order, the other of Arabi and anarchy, could be decided.

All the time that the conversation was taking place the men were all at their fighting quarters. The perfect silence that prevailed was very impressive, nothing breaking it save the occasional tingle of the engine-room bell, or by a quiet order to starboard or port the helm given by the Captain. As the Helicon left us with the Turkish officials we dropped anchor at a distance of thirteen hundred yards from the shore, and prepared for a fight in Nelson fashion of hammer-and-tongs, broadside on. At 6-20 the ships of the Squadron signalled "All ready;" but a still further delay was necessary to allow the Egyptian officers carrying the Admiral's reply to the Ministry to be put ashore. Alexandria and the Khedive's Palace, with the other portion of the Squadron beyond, showed damly in the morning sun some four miles away.

At half-past six a quiet order was passed round the deck, "Load with common shell," and a gleam of satisfaction shone on the man's faces. At seven o'clock the signal was made to the Alexandra to open the ball by firing one gun. The heavy boom came across the water, and then there was an anxious pause. Would the Egyptians answer it, or would they evacuate the forts? No sound came to us from Fort Ada, but in the batteries opposite us we could see the men loading their guns. They would fight them. The order was given to commence independent firing, and the signal was run up to the Fleet to begin a general engagement. A deafening salvo from five nine-inch guns went from the side of the Invincible, while overhead the ten Nordenfelt guns in the tops swelled the din which burst forth from all the ships with a succession of drumlike tappings. The bank of smoke which at once rose like a wall from our side prevented us from seeing the results of our fire, but from the tops it was seen that the shells had struck rather low, and the sights were raised from 1,350 to 1,500 yards. The Monarch and the Penelope had both set to work close at hand, and the roar of their heavy guns, the ceaseless rattle of their Gatlings and Nordenfelt machines, and the rush of the rockets which the Monarch was discharging, added to the sound of our own guns, made up a deep, and continuous din impossible to describe, but which was almost bewildering. In any momentary interval the sound of the guns of the other division of the Fleet told us that they also were hard at work. The smoke from the very commencement of the engagement was so dense that we could see nothing of the effect which our fire was producing, nor of what the enemy were doing, but soon after we began a sharp soream overhead, followed by the upleaping of a column of spray to seaward as the shots struck the water, made it clear that the enemy were replying to our iron salute.

Soon orders were passed to cease firing until the smoke cleared away. The wind and sun were both in the enemy's favour, and it was some time before the veil lifted sufficiently for even a glimpse of the shore, and this was lost the instant the guns again opened as before it was possible to see where the shots struck. As nothing could be seen from the deck, Mr. Hardy, a midshipman posted in the main-top, signalled the direction of the stroke of the shells, and then the accuracy of the fire was improved. In the meantime, the enemy's shots were coming thick and fast, their aim being directed chiefly against the Penelope and Inflexible. They were firing principally round shot. Twently minutes after the first gun was fired our foreroyal braces were shot away and immediately after a second shot penetrated the fore head, a splinter wounding a stoker severely. At this time they appeared to have got our range pretty accurately, and round conical shot whistled thickly between the masts.

I went round the ship and found the men fighting the main deck guns all stripped to the waist. Between each shot they had to sit down and wait until the smoke cleared a little. They were very anxious to know the result of their fire, and asked eager questions of me as to that which could be seen above, but I could tell them little, for the smoke hung like a veil between us and the shore.

The enemy certainly were sticking to their guns manfully, although, amid the hail of heavy shell and Gatling and Nordenfelt bullets, it must have been hot indeed inside the forts; but, luckily for us, their fire, although good in direction, was bad in elevation, and we were seldom hit.

By eight o'clock the Monarch had silenced a small fort opposed to her, set fire to the buildings, and dismounted the guns, and she now joined us against the formidable works of Fort Meks. The Egyptians in that battery still replied briskly, but, although several times struck, none of the shots penetrated our battery or water-line belt. Where no armour protected her, the shot scattered showers of splinters through the ship. One shot struck the quarterdeck close to Lieutenant Lambton, who happened at the moment to be speaking to me; but although numerous splinters, flew about no one was injured. By nine o'clock our fine had silenced all the guns in Fort Meks with the exception of four. Tow of these were heavy rifled pieces, the sound of whose conical shot was easily distinguished even in the din of the combat from that of the round shot of the smooth-bores. These four guns gave us great trouble. They were all placed under cover, and the gunners stuck well to their work. The Temeraire was therefore signalled to come into assist the three ships before engaged. It was difficult to hit upon the exact locality of the guns, seen, as they were, dimly and occasionally through the smoke, but by 10-30 only three maintained their fire. These guns, were concentrated on the Invincible, and must have been worked by some of their best gunners, for they struck as every time, often quite on the waterline. Before they were silenced we had six men wounded, one with his foot taken off by a round shot, the others by splinters. By eleven the fort was in ruins and its guns all silenced, and the Monarch was signalled to go close in shore and dismantle the fort thoroughly at close quarters.

An hour earlier Fort Marabout, lying two miles away, had opened fire upon the ships engaged with Fort Meks. The shots all fell short, and we took no notice of the attack, but Lord Charles Beresford, commanding the Condor gunboat, stood in and pluckily engaged the fort with his little craft. The Beacon gunboat came in and joined him, both making excellent practice on the fort, whose shots fell thick round the boats and passed srveral times between their masts, but never even touched them, and its fire was at last silenced by that of the plucky little gunboats. In the meantime, the ships of the other divisions of the Squadron were steadily engaged with Forts Pharos, Ras-el-tin, and Ada, the Inflexible having gone to aid the Sultan, Superb, and Alexandra with her fire. The Egyptian batteries replied steadily and rapidly, and the roar of the guns was almost continuous, while the rush of the heavy projectiles through the air resembled the low rumble of distant thunder.

The Egyptian officers set a capital example to their men, often jumping upon the parapets to see the effects of their fire. Fort Pharos early showed signs of the heavy battering it was exposed to; one of the towers was knocked down, and it soon ceased firing altogether, while the fire from the other forts had also greatly slackened. At half-past ten the Khedive's Palace, called the Ras-el-tin, or the Harem Palace, lying behind the forts, took fire, and at the time I write is still burning.

The fight was nearly over all along the line by twelve o'clock, although the ships all continued their fire in order to complete the dismantlement of the forts, and several small magazines were, in the course of the afternoon, exploded by our shell—a large one in Fort Ada being blown up by a lucky shot from the Inflexible.

At one o'clock volunteers were called for on board the Invincible to go ashore and spike the guns in Fort Meks which the fire of the ships had failed to dismount. The work was a dangerous one, for troops might have been lying behind the fort. However, there were plenty of volunteers, and twelve men were chosen for the adventure. Lieutenant Bradford was in command, and Major Tulloch and Lieutenant Lambton accompanied him. This duty was skilfully and rapidly carried out. To effect a landing they had to swim through the surf, but no opposition met them as they landed. The guns were burst with charges of gun-cotton, and the party returned on board ship without a casualty.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Of the ships engaged with Fort Meks the Penelope was struck five times, and had eight men wounded and one gun disabled. The Invincible was struck many times, but only six shots penetrated; her foreyard was struck, and the foreroyal braces cut away. We had six wounded. The Monarch was not hit once, probably owing to her ability to shift her ground. Upon the other hand, being in movement, the practice of her guns was inferior to that of the Invincible. Up till five o'clock the ironclads kept up an occasional fire, but the forts did not reply during the latter part of the afternoon. One wing of the Palace is in ruins. This was inevitable, since the Palace lies behind Fort Pharo and Fort Ada. Portions of the town in the line of fire must also have suffered.

The Egyptian gunners fought their guns exceedingly well, sticking to them uutil the forts were mere crumbling ruins. The party who landed to destroy the guns at Fort Meks saw several dead lying inside, and the total loss of the enemy must have been heavy.

I have only been able to write fully of the doings of the portion of the long path while I was present, and until I have communicated with the ships of the other Squadron I cannot give the details of their action with the forts opposed to them. By signal, however, we know that their casualties are as follows:—The Superb was struck several times, and from where we now lie I can see that her armour was penetrated; she had one man killed and one wounded. The Alexandra had one killed and three wounded; the Sultan two killed and seven wounded; the inflexible one killed and two wounded. Thus the grand total of causalties of both squadrons is five killed and twenty-seven wounded

This evening the whole Fleet drew off the shore and approached each other. Their first day's work is complete, and the whole of the batteries outside the harbour of Alexandria are destroyed. To-morrow we go in to engage the forts within the harbour. Outside us are the merchant ships and foreign vessels of war, most of whom will re-enter the harbour after we have destroyed the last of the threatening forts.

Over Alexandria lies the cloud of battle, partly caused, no doubt, by the smoke of the guns which the wind has not yet blown clear of the town, partly from that arising from the burning Palace.

No message or news has reached us from the town, and we know nothing of what is passing there, what loss has been suffered, or what feelings have been excited among the soldiery or populace by the events of the day.

The last news that reached us before the fight commenced was to the effect that the "Nationals" were about to cut the wire with India, and were considering the advisability of blocking the Canal.

The events of to-day show that the determination expressed by Arabi and his party to oppose the Fleet to the death has not so far been a vain boast. They fought their guns to the last; but the fire of the Fleet was crushing, and the weight of our metal so superior, that their resistance, although very creditable, was yet ineffective. They appeared to possess no shells, which was well for us, for had they used them instead of round shot our casualties would have been very much larger. As it is, our success, although not bloodless, has been achieved at a much smaller cost than could have been expected seeing the formidable nature of the works we had to attack.

RENEWAL OF THE ATTACK.

A FALSE FLAG OF TRUCE SHOWN.

SUSPENSION OF OPERATIONS.

ON BOARD, H. M. S. INVINCIBLE,
Wednesday, Eleven a. m.

Last night, when we retired to rest, it was anticipated that the events of to-day would be as momentous and exciting as those of yesterday. Fort Marabouth and the batteries near it had to be silenced; the Moncrieff battery at Ras-el-Tin was still capable of giving trouble, and when these were silenced there was the serious work of dealing with the inner forts. Our calculations have, however, entirely upset—in the first place by the weather, and in the second by the hoisting of a flag of truce by the Egyptians, and it is probable that the day will be altogether wasted. After daybreak the wind rose, and a long heavy swell got up, causing the ironclads to roll considerably at their anchorage.

At eight o'clock the Admiral summoned the Captains of the Fleet to a Consultation on board the Invincible, and the result of the deliberation was that the sea was too heavy for serious operations. The rolling of the ironclads would unsettle their aim, and the town lying behind the forts might suffer severely from shot and shell flying too high. Admiral Seymour therefore deferred the intended attack upon the Marabouts Forts, but directed the Téméraire and Inflexible to watch the Ras-el-Tin and Ada Forts.

At half-past ten the Téméraire signalled that parties of soldiers were at work at the battery known as the Hospital Battery, near Fort Ada, which is armed with guns on the Monscrieff principle. The Téméraire asked, "Shall we fire upon them to prevent repairs?" The Admiral signalled his consent, and the two ironclads opened fire. Only six rounds of shot and Shrapnell were fired. All took effect, the practice being excellent, especially when the state of the sea is considered. The troops engaged upon the work at once abandoned it, and the firing ceased. The white flag was now hoisted at the Lighthouse, and the Bittern gun-boat was sent inside with Flag Lieutenant Lambton on board to inquire as to the intentions of the Government. We are now waiting anxiously for the reply.

After she had steamed off the Téméraire made the following signal :—"The body of men whom we saw working at the hospital battery dispersed after our last Shrapnel shell was fired, and took refuge in the casemates close by. We saw about one hundred and sixty men, armed with rifles, running towards Lighthouse Fort. They carried bags. We saw also an Egyptian General, apparently Arabi himself, surrounded by his Staff."

Four p. m.

At three o'clock the Bittern was seen steaming out of the harbour. As she came out she signalled, "The negotiations have failed. I have accordingly informed the authorities on shore that you will engage the batteries at half-past three."

At half-past three the Bittern arrived alongside. Lieutenant Lambton, on coming on board, reported that the evident object of the hoisting of the flag of truce was to gain time. When the Bittern went in large bodies of troops were evacuating the barracks behind the forts, going out in full marching order. The Ministers had no proposals of any kind to make.

Lieutenant Lambton informed them that he had not come to offer conditions, but to receive proposals. He informed them that we did not consider ourselves at war with Egypt, but that Meks Fort must be occupied by our troops, and Fort Marabout destroyed. They replied that Fort Marabout was already evacuated, but could give no definite answer as to Meks Fort. Finding that no agreement was likely to be arrived at, and being unwilling to waste further time, Lieutenant Lambton took his leave.

Loufti Pasha, the military Governor, conducted the investigation. He was in command during the action yesterday, and admitted that the troops had suffered heavy losses. Lieutenant Lambton, on the part of the Admiral, informed Loufti Pasha that should he agree to the terms the troops would be allowed to evacuate the forts with their rifles and with all honours of war; but that unless the terms were complied with no negotiations whatever could be entered upon. As the Bitten steamed out the Egyptians hauled down their flag of truce.

Orders have been given to the Téméraire and Superb to fire two rounds each at Fort Pharos. We shall do the same at Meks Fort. If there is no reply we shall anchor for the night and resume operations to-morrow.

According to his statement to myself as to what his course would be were he driven from the forts, Arabi is preparing to evacuate Alexandria and resist in the interior. It is a pity that we have not two or three thousand troops at our disposal, for it would be easy enough then to occupy the town and to save it from the destruction which, judging by the increasing conflagrations, the mob are preparing for it.

The Achilles has arrived, and has taken up her station with the Fleet. News has just been received that the Orontes, with Marines, has arrived at Malta. The Admiral has ordered her to come on here instantly. The reinforcements she brings will be most welcome, and will be of great assistance in landing parties to destroy the batteries and perhaps to occupy permanently some of the principal forts.

Five p. m.

The Invincible has just fired a nine-inch shell at Fort Meks. The atmosphere was clear, and we had the exact range; therefore although the ship was

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rolling heavily, the shell struck on the exact point aimed at, and in a short time flames broke out from the building. There was no reply, nor is there any sign of life in the fort. It is strange that the enemy should so stubbornly refuse to allow us to occupy a fort which they have abandoned.

As for the sailors, notwithstanding the warm nature of yesterday's fire and their fortunate escape from serious casualties, they are all eager to be at work again, and are longing for another bout before the soldiers arrive to take the work out of their hands. However, it is very fortunate that all the conical shot missed the vessels yesterday for had we been struck on the water-line by them instead of by the many well-aimed round shot, the ship would certainly have been obliged to go out of action, and would not improbably have been sunk, for our armour would hardly resist ten-inch rifled shot.

So far as Lieutenant Lambton could judge while in the harbour, Alexandria appeared to be quiet. In the Khedive's Palace is a large gap caused by a shell, and the Harem Palace is completely gutted. The bombardment had evidently produced a great moral effect upon the military officers with whom he conversed.

If the Egyptians oppose our troops with the same gallantry with which they fought their four last guns yesterday, our soldiers will have their work cut out for them before they reach Cairo. With the tremendous fire of four ironclads concentrated upon them, with the forts crumbling in ruins among them, the gunners yet sent shot after shot back through the storm of shell and bullets for more than an hour. Sir Beauchamp Seymour himself expressed his sense of relief when at last it was evident that the guns were silenced, and the unequal and heroic contest at an end.

Since his arrival here the Admiral has had indeed an anxious time of it; but, in the unanimous opinion of the Fleet, he has conducted the difficult negotiations with tact, judgment, and dignified firmness, while the manner in which he arranged yesterday's action proves his high capabilities for command. From the beginning to the end there was not a single hitch or the slightest confusion. Everything had been arranged and foreseen, and each ship knew exactly what to do and did it.

Six o'clock.

A few minutes after the shot was fired at Fort Meks a white flag was again hoisted. An officer will probably be sent off to the flag ship. Dense smoke is rising over Alexandria from two quarters, and another fire has just broken out. There are fears that the mob has begun to pillage and destroy. Much irritation is expressed at the enemy's hoisting flags of truce which they know to be useless when they will not comply with our demands. The Admiral is again sending ashore to inform the authorities that he accepts the flag of truce, but that it will be the last truce to which he will agree, and that henceforth he shall consider that the hoisting of a white flag signifies unconditional surrender, and will act accordingly.

The Helicon is on the point of steaming away with this message.

9 p.m.

The conflagration in the town is still extending. Flames are rising in various quarters. The spectacle is a grand one, but much anxiety is felt on board the Fleet lest a general destruction of the town should take place.

The Chiltern is endeavouring to obtain replies to the Queen's message about the wounded, by signalling with the electric light to the various vessels of the Fleet. The signals can be read with perfect ease, and could be so were the Chiltern lying at several times her present distance, 7 miles.

The Turkish yacht is still lying near the Khedive's Palace at Ramleh close in shore. It is supposed that her object is to save the Khedive and his family in case of need.

The Sultan, Superb, Téméraire, Inflexible, and Achilles are lying off the New Port in readiness for action to-morrow.

The Admiral being anxious as to the state of things prevailing along the Canal, of which he has no news, is sending the gun boat Decoy to Port Said to-night.

Thursday, 1-0 p.m.

When I despatched my telegram last night the Helicon, which had gone up the harbour to enter into communication with the Egyptian authorities, in accordance with the request conveyed by the hoisting of a flag of truce, had not returned. After being away for a considerable time she brought back the news that no communication had been opened with the enemy, and that the Arsenal was deserted, and so far as could be seen, the whole town had been evacuated.

The city now presented a terrible sight. A vast conflagration was raging in the European quarter, and flames were ascending from other parts of the city. The greatest anxiety was felt as to what was passing on shore, the general opinion being that the mob were plundering and burning the city, and that all the Europeans remaining there would be massacred.

Admiral Seymour determined to make an effort to ascertain the real state of things, and ordered First Lieutenant Forsyth to take the steam pinnace and to go up the harbour to reconnoitre. Mr. Ross, one of the purveyors to the Fleet, volunteered to land and made his way alone into the town, being perfectly acquainted with the locality. His offer was accepted, and permission was also kindly accorded to myself to make one of the party in the pinnace.

All was quiet, and on reaching the wharf Mr. Ross sprang ashore and proceeded alone on his dangerous mission. The Pinnace pushed off a few yards and then remained stationary, ready to run in at any moment in case of his sudden return. It was an anxious time while we were waiting. Not a word was spoken, and the seamen stood musket in hand. A quarter of an hour passed, and then we heard a footfall. It approached rapidly, and the launch moved ahead and touched the wharf just as Mr. Rose arrived. Then it at once backed off and steamed for the Fleet.

Mr. Ross had traversed the streets for some distance, and had, indeed been arrested only by the flames. He had seen no living soul in the streets, and had ascertained that that quarter of the town, at any rate was wholly deserted. When the news of the evacuation was known on board ship the liveliest indignation was felt at the treachery of Arabi, who had, by the two exhibitions of the white flag, paralysed the Fleet for the whole day while he was wirthdrawing his troops.

Before daylight this morning a boat sent on shore found that Fort Meks and the batteries near were all evacuated, and at daylight the Admiral hoisted a signal to the Fleet to abstain from firing, as the town was evacuated. Orders were sent to the Chiltern to shift her quarters and come close in shore again. Further reconnaissances discovered that the whole of the forts we deserted. Spon after daybreak a number of persons were seen on the edge of the water of the harbour, and glasses showed them to be European. Boats were at once lowered by the men-of-war nearest to them, and crews, armed, to the teeth, started for the shore. They found about a hundred Europeans, many of them wounded, who had when the riots broke out gathered in the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and had resisted desperately the attacks made upon it. They had maintained themselves there throughout the night. Towards daylight the assailants drew off, and the party made their way to the shore. They reported that Arabi, before he left with the troops, had the prisons opened, and that the convicts, joined by the lower class of the town and by some of the Bedouins, who have been hovering round for some days, proceeded to sack the city, to kill every Christian they could find, and to set the European quarter on fire. From the part they were defending the Europeans could hear the sound of shrieks and cries, the crack of pistols and guns. Scores of wretched fugitives were cut down or beaten to death in their sight, and they reckon that hundreds must have been massacred in that neighbourhood. The European quarter is entirely in flames, the great Square is a mass of smoking ruins, all the public buildings have been destroyed. Nothing European seems to have escaped the rage of the fanatics.

ALEXANDRIA AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

Mr. Drew Gay, the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who appears to have been the first correspondent to land and explore the city after the bombardment, telegraphed :—

ON BOARD THE ACHILLES, JULY 13, 11-15 A.M.

Early this morning Colonel Long, the African Explorer, and myself. determined to enter Alexandria, and see for ourselves what was going on within the City.

At daybreak we found the English Fleet lying in two squadrons, where they had been left on the previous night.

One squadron was off the Pharos Fort, and consisted of the Alexandra, the Achilles, just arrived, the Sultan, the Inflexible, the Temeraire, the Neptune.

The second, consisting of the Monarch, the Penelope, and the Invincible lay just outside the Harbour.

From this last squadron we saw the Admiral send, off the Helicon with a flag of truce, and then observed the ships moving slowly into the Outer Harbour.

The Helicon having anchored, the rest of the Squadron passed her, and brought up close inside the Breakwater.

Taking my boat, we sailed towards the shore, passing the Helicon, the invincible, the Penelope, and the Monarch on our way.

Scarcely had we got beyond the large ironclads when we dame up with the Beacon gunboat, and from her we learned that the town was in the hands of Arabi's party. Nevertheless, we decided to persevere, and went on to the Inner Harbour.

There we met a steam launch coming up, and flying the English flag. A man on board, wearing a fez, cried out, "The town is in the hands of the Bedouins, and they have fired the European quarter."

We could see the smoke ascending in a dense volume, which confirmed this report, but we determined to proceed at all hazards.

In the Inner Harbour we found three Egyptian ships, flying the Egyptian flag. We were not molested, however, and we proceeded straight up the harbour to the Palace, and there we at once discovered that the whole of the central and European portion of the city was in flames.

The wing of the palace was badly hit by shells, and injured by fire. Some of the neighbouring buildings were also burned in the Arab quarter close by.

A considerable number were seriously injured, but not altogether burnt down. It was clear, however, that there had been a great deal of fire here.

The Grand Square where the dreadful riots took place on the 11th of June was all abiaze.

All the European streets leading from the Square were apparently also burning.

It would seem that the Bedouins entered last evening and asked the city, and set fire to many of the houses.

I estimate that the conflagration now covers an area of a mile in length.

A fearful body of flame is rising from this space. A heavy smoke hangs everywhere, and the air is too hot even to permit one to approach near to the scene.

We saw no natives anywhere about, but were told by an Arab that they had fled away *en masse* towards the Canal. I found that the Egyptians soldiers had evacuated all batteries and fortresses, and were gathered together in considerable force in the neighbourhood of Mohurrum Bey, the outer part of the City suburbs.

The place was a desert all around. The soldiers, in their retreat, had done nothing to check the conflagration, or put a stop to the plundering, which instantly commenced, but left the Bedouins to do exactly as they pleased. Not a soul was trying to arrest the destruction everywhere overtakin the city.

Soon we reached a quarter where the danger from the flames and falling buildings was too great to allow of our proceeding. We therefore had to retreat, and coming through deserted streets reached the harbour again.

About ten o'clock I saw the Invincible fire two shells at the outer part of the City, whether at the retreating troops or not I cannot say. Then I came round to the other side of the town, and saw the Chiltern Telegraph Ship getting under weigh, in order to re-enter the harbour.

I am now going over to the New Port to see if I can land there, and get an accurate idea how far the conflagration extends.

At the present moment it is my firm opinion that the whole Europeans quarter of the City of Alexandria is doomed to destruction.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday (9-20 p. m.)

Continuing my trip of investigation, I went into the New Harbour, and landing near the Baths, found the Place des Consuls, or Grand Square, all on fire. The Hotel Europe, which is at its corner, was already burnt down; the French Consulate was fiercely on fife, but, strangely enough, the street at the back of the Consulate, the Rue de l'Eglise Anglaise, leading to the Café Paradiso—known to every European—was not touched.

Then we turned the head of our boat, and went towards Pharos once more. As we approached the point we found English blue-jackets and marines landing in great numbers. They were evidently drafted from every ship, for boats from nearly all the men-o'-War were alongside; but the parties were not landing in any particular order, as it had been long ago discovered that the city was empty of hostile troops. Going farther round we found one considerable party of Jacks and Jollys at the Palaco with boats. The sailors all had their rifles and cartridge cases, and were particularly lively, bandying all sorts of jokes and making great fun of looking for the enemy, who, however, was well out of the way, but had done all the mischief he could while escaping under his false flag of truce.

Then we pushed on, and perceived more sailors and marines on a despatch steamer getting ready to receive the Khedive, who had been in retirement at *Ramleh*, and was expected shortly at this spot. Here the officer in command warned us not to go on alone, we ventured to push on to the landing-place near the Post-office, where in a few minutes there also arrived a party of marrines and sailors from the Invincible. These formed up into a column at the bottom of the street leading into the city, and on going along with them we saw Arabs firing one private dwelling-house and plundering others. We had here a small street fight, killing a couple of rascally Arab robbers. But the mob thickened, and the officer fell back for reinforcement, which came presently in the welcome shape of a Gatling gun from the Monarch. With this gun a second advance was made into the middle of the street, and, after a short, sharp fight, the party killed five more Arabs and partly cleared the vicinity. But beyond this was a howling mass of cut-throats, and the officer, finding his force still very small, judged it better not to attempt to push his way into the centre of the quarter.

Meantime a large number of Europeans, chiefly Greeks and Levantines, who had hidden all day and night in town from the time of the bombardment, came running down. Some French ladies were amongst them, whose sad condition was very pitiable to behold. From them we learnt that the Arabs behaved badly yesterday, killing all the Christians they could find. These fugitives had hidden in cellars as best they could. They said the noise of the bombardment was most awful, but even more dreadful still were the cries of the many wounded Arabs and soldiers who ran through the streets cursing, screaming, and vociferating vengeance. Presently there came along a very distinguished refugee, and Egyptian Bey, the successor of that perfect of police who allowed the Europeans to be killed on the 11th of June last. He made a demand upon our officer for a fire-engine, in order to put out a terrible conflagration close by. He also said that the waterworks had stopped action before the Englishmen left, and there was now no water in the town. "Would some of us Englishmen go there and set the water supply in motion again?" We sent him on to the Harbour-master's old office, where a lot of English marines and blue-jackets were already assembled.

Then in post-haste came tearing along a posse of the Khedive's servants, to announce that the Khedive himself was coming up the road from Ramleh, attended by Dervish Pasha in a carriage. These called out that "the Effendina" was seeking shelter on board one of her Majesty's ships. Amongst this party was Martino Bey, the Khedive's private secretary. Just as he arrived and began to converse I saw dust, and heard the rumbling of carriage-wheels, and very quickly the Khedive, with Dervish Pasha, arrived. His Highness was put aboard of the little steamer and conveyed round to the harbour, where thank Heaven, this faithful and courageous Prince is at last all safe.

I found Arabi had gone to Kefr-el-Dewar a place about an hour from Alexandria, where he was reported to be entrenching his troops, and had blown up the railway between himself and Alexandria.

General Stone, the American Pasha, who formerly was a great friend of Arabi, escaped with the Khedive, but he had left his family at Cairo.

On questioning Martino Bey, I learned that just before the bombardment the Khedive and Dervish Pasha, who at the last moment refused to embark, both quitted Ras-el-Tin for the palace at Ramleh. There they stayed all day, the Khedive being terribly anxious and despondent. Next morning Arabi suddenly ordered a detachment of soldiers to surround the palace where the Khedive and Dervish were awaiting the issue of events, as Martino believes, with full intent to kill them both. Thereupon Raghib Pasha went to Arabi, and demanded sternly what this manœuvre meat. Arabi replied that it meant no particular harm, but that the troops only wished to keep the Khedives. He, however, promised to order the soldiery away, but did not keep his word, and at the last moment he actually told his men to kill the Khedive. The soldiers, however, by that time heard the English were coming and deserted their posts everywhere refusing to kill the Khedive, who at that hour was left almost unguarded. Hearing the English were coming, his Highness sent word to tell them where he was, asking how he could come off safely; whereupon the Admiral quickly arranged everything, and sent a party to the Khedive's yacht Mahroussa. It was found she could not be got in working order accordingly another Egyptian steamship was utilised, which was employed to get him off.

At the moment of my telegraphing I am leaving Alexandria for our man-of-war, Colonel Long and myself having twice penetrated the town. I may mention that we were, by good luck, ahead of vereybody, and found an awful condition of things there. Alexandria is practically destroyed. The European quarter is nearly all burnt to the ground, and all the best houses in the Arab quarter looted. Our Gatling gun was of great assistance in the street fight, quickly demolishing all resistance. Long and I twice got separated from the marines, and the few sailors with us had a somewhat narrow escape, the Arabs coming up in large force. However, we managed, as I have said, to retreat to the boat and got reinforcements, finally coming off safely. The town was at that time still in the hands of the enemy, and is so even now, in large part, as there are not enough sailors and marines here to occupy all the streets at once. Probable all will be right to-morrow; but the fires are spreading with terrible rapidity, and I do not know when they will stop. One house fell with a monstrous crash within twenty feet of where I stood; numbers of others, not far off, were blazing and cracking. There has befallen a vast destruction of property everywhere.

We captured one prisoner with a great bag filled with cigars on his back. The Jack-tars took the cigars away from him, and then let him go, with sundry kicks, much frightened.

I find from a friend on board the Alexandra that a most gallant deed was done by a gunner aboard that vessel. A lighted shell came through upon the main deck, and the brave gunner picked it up and immersed the burning fuse in a bucket of water, coolly putting it out. It is described as a wonderful piece of devotion, more gallant than anything of the sort ever before chronicled. This fearless fellow will be recommended for the Victoria Cross.

Eleven shots burst aboard the Alexandra and twenty shots struck the ship. One man was killed and four wounded in the commander's own cabin. Another shot smashed the captain's cabin.

With regard to the city, again, I learn that only after I saw and talked with an Arab yesterday, did the place begin to be pillaged. I am convinced that, if the Admiral had only had at his command as many as 1,000 or 1,200 troops here, we might have saved this magnificient emporium of commerce. As the matter stands, it is destroyed. The English Church is, I believe, a mass of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other English buildings. The destruction of property has been simply immense. I questioned a native whom our party caught in the streets. He says the Arabs in the forts ran away in great numbers when the heavy firing from the ships first began. Arabi's officers had great difficulty in keeping even a portion of the fellaheen soldiery at the guns, but some of these, and especially some of the black troops, fought well. Large numbers of these poor fellows were killed. From all sources I gather that as many as 2,000 must have perished by shots, shells, and explosions; but this must be regarded only as an estimate. As I telegraph, the Invincible, with three gunboats, has drawn near the inside of the inner harbour. The fire continues, though the soldiers and sailors are still on land. The bulk of the fleet is lying close in shore. Our telegraph ship has moved a little nearer to town, paying out cable as she came into the harbour. All is quiet except in the burning, crackling, dreadful streets. No troops at all remain in any of the forts, but evidently there may be heavy fighting before us in case any attempt be made to advance into the country.

In just to myself and you, I may be allowed to mention that my message on the day of the bombardment was first completed, and would have first conveyed all details, but for a luckless accident to my boat. She was under sail for the telegraph ship, when we lost our mast and split our sail, finally foundering in mid sea. I nearly lost my life as well as the first chance. I did lose the M.S. of my message, and had to re-write a curtailed account. I hope this personal detail will be forgiven under the hard circumstances of the partial disappointment.

LATEST NEWS FROM EGYPT.

The Admiral received the following telegram from Admiral Seymour :—

Alexandria, July 14th, 7-10 A.M.—I regret that the distance from the cable ship impedes my telegraphing rapidly. I have occupied the Ras-el-Tin with marines of the squadron, and spiked the guns in six batteries opposite. Alexandria is still burning, but I am clearing the streets. The Khedive is safe in the Palace, garrisoned by 700 Marines. Please express the thanks of the officers and men of the squadron for the gracious and kind message of her Majesty. The conduct of officers and men beyond all prise. In reply to the message from her Majesty, I have to report that the majority of the wounded are doing well, including Lieutenant Jackson, of the Inflexible.

The *Standard* Correspondent telegraphed :—Alexandria, Friday, 9-10 a. m.—During the last twonty-four hours some very exciting events have come under my notice. It would appear that the houses in the town were first plundered and then set on fire. At five o'clock last night our soldiers quitted the city, and went in the direction of Rosetta. All the prisoners, including those captured during the riot a month ago, had been liberated. These continue the work of plunder and carnage; otherwise the city is entirely deserted. We were informed that Arabi had spread a report to the effect that the English could only fight at sea; that he would withdraw until the British troops landed; and that then there would be a great battle. On returning to our vessel we found a barge containing forty refugees, nine of whom are English. They had declayed their departure too long, and hidden themselves in the barge. From the maintops of our vessels we can see Arab men and women still looting in the streets.

The Admiral had determined to land a force, but, having been told by some refugees that nine thousand Egyptian troops occupied a position outside the city ready for attack, and as he could only land 300 men, he considered such a step unadvisable. Instead, therefore, of sending men on shore, he ordered the city to be fired over, in order to frighten the rioters.

Twenty armed European soon afterwards arrived. They had barricaded their houses, and thus escaped from the general massacre. They confirmed in every particular all the information I have sent you. They passed through the streets this morning, the rioters appearing too busily engaged in their work of destruction to take any notice of them. They stated that, with the exception of those engaged in the pillaging of the city, the place was utterly abandoned. The Egyptian losses during the engagement of the fleet were very severe.

A party of blue-jackets were landed this morning at Gabarrie battary They spiked and destroyed nineteen guns which were in position. The Monarch opened fire at another battery, which was soon destroyed. The looting and burning of the city continuing to increase, the Admiral seemed to be much distressed that he could not afford a sufficient force of men to land, in consequence of the information respecting large force of Egyptians ready to attack.

Three officers have arrived in hot haste from Ramleh, where the Khedive is living in the utmost danger, and begged the protection of the English. The Admiral at once accepted to the request.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, July 14.)

ADMIRALTY, July 11.

Staff Surgeon John Black Nicoll, M. D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 8th July, 1882.

BENGAL.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 22nd July, there were 197 deaths registered in Calcutta giving a death-rate of 23·7 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 216 deaths, and the death-rate was 26 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 14 from Choiera, 53 from fevers, 23 from tetanus, and 11 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified, 21 Non-Asiatics, 7 Mixed Races, 140 Hindus, 56 Muhamedans, and 2 of other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—Death-rate moderate, Cholera return favorable.

The New Small Cause Court Procedure.—Considerable inconvenience is being felt by trades people and others owing to the obstructive method in which the present procedure is being carried out. The officers of the Court require every application for the issue of any process to be signed by the plaintiff in addition to the signature of his pleader. It was thought the signing of the plaint by the plaintiff before it was filed, and which has to be countersigned by the pleader, was a sufficient authority to the letter to apply to the Conrt for the issue of such processes as subpœnas and second summonses. But the additional clerk declines to receive these applications from the pleaders without the signatures of the plaintiff's appearing on them. It has been pointed out that it was not likely that a pleader would pay costs out of his pocket for the issue of any process without obtaining the consent of his client; and it was necessary, for the Court to see that a pleader had authority to act only in such matters where a suitor was likely to suffer. To crown all; a pleader is not allowed to pay money into Court in satisfaction of a decree without a written authority from the defendant, the Court apparently being apprehensive that he might maliciously pay the money unauthorisedly to keep up the credit of his client and to save him from being taken to Jail.—*Englishman.*

A new Steam Tram Car.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Mr. Barnes, Private Secretary, proceeded on Saturday morning to the Tramway Company's premises at Bhowanipur for the purpose of inspecting and testing the merits of a Steam Tram Car, lately brought out to India, and which it is thought will be found useful as applied to tramways laid along ordinary Indian roads.

At seven o'clock the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at the depôt where he was received by several gentlemen, amongst whom were Messrs. Carlisle and Cheetham, of the firm of Messrs. Carlisle, Nephews and Co., Agents for the Universal Steam Tram Car Construction Co. The trip consisted in the car running up a portion of Chaurinighi, back again down to Kalighat and to the depôt. The car glided along with exceeding smoothness, and was hardly noticed by the horses in the streets. It was a source of much attraction, however, to passers by, the majority of whom very probably had never seen a knife board before. The peculiarity of this invention is that the motive power and accommodation for passengers are contained in one structure, the machinery being so placed as to be next to invisible, "an important fact which," as the circular states, "cannot be over estimated, as thereby no accidents can occur to foot passengers and no alarm can be given to high spirited horses. The cars being worked from either end, the driver always in front, has them completely under his control, whether in starting or stopping; and by a clever arrangement he can steer them over fixed points and thus is avoided the extra expense of a staff of men, as at present employed, to guide the cars in the right tracks. Further, at the end of a journey, it is unnecessary to turn the car round, as the driver merely changes from one side to the other. These Steam Tram Cars are able to take the ordinary gradients on public roads at the same speed as along the level. They can even take steep gradients, when loaded with the full complement of Passengers."

The expedition, which cannot be considered otherwise than very satisfactory, was over by eight o'clock, when His Honor left for the General Hospital, which place he inspected thoroughly.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

Secunderabad.—Brigade Surgeon G. S. W. Ogg. M. B. M. A., has been ordered to proceed at once to Secunderabad to assume charge of the duties of Deputy Surgeon General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from Deputy Surgeon General Colvin Smith, who has been appointed Principal Medical Officer with the Indian Expeditionary Force for Egypt.—*Madras Mail.*

The Chingleput Case.—At the Chittoor Magistrate's Court Perumal Naidoo, Seethaputhy Naidoo, and Gopaloo Noidoo are being tried on the following charges :—(1.) with having on the 7th day of June 1882, at about 10 a. m., committed theft of a bundle of Magisterial records of the Chingleput Joint Magistrate's Office, from the cart of one Devarajuloo Naidoo, while it was standing in front of the second prisoner's house in Conjeevoram; (2.) with having on the same date, and at the same place and time, voluntarily assisted in concealing, or disposing, or making away with the above Magisterial records, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen property."

The Madras Bar.—Mr. W. Grant writes to the *Madras Times*:—Allow me to correct a statement which has been made in your issue of yesterday in a paragraph headed "The Madras Bar," which records that Junior Barristers have been contending that "they should no longer be subjected to the practice of being required to receive instructions from an Attorney in the Presidency Small Cause Court." The statement I desire to correct is that the propositions in favor of the contention "*were agreed to with perfect unanimity, there being no dissentient voice.*" This is not so, as the Bar was divided in opinion on the subject, the Advocate General (who was present at the Meeting, but whose name you do not mention) having opposed the proposition, supported by Senior as well as Junior members."

A Generous Gift by Mrs. Grant Duff.—A few days since, some 130 volumes of books, suitable for boys and girls, were presented to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacammund, by Mrs. Grant Duff. These books were ordered from England purposely for the Institution. For both boys and girls, libraries have always existed, and they have been renewed from time to time. The books, especially in the boys' library, have, from long usage, become very dilapidated, and many have been entirely destroyed. Mrs. Grant Duff's contribution is, therefore, very acceptable, and will, with the books to the value of £39 recently ordered from England by the Committee for the same purpose, make a useful and valuable addition to the instruction and amusements already provided for the children. We are assured that any like contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Principal.—*Madras Mail*

Curious Attempt at Suicide.—A Mr. J. Wood, residing in Stringer's Street, Black Town, at 10 a. m. on Saturday, the 29th instant, swallowed a liniment which was intended for his wife. The man removed the label from the bottle and went to the backyard of the house, where he poured the contents into a cup and drank the same. He then threw away the bottle, and although a search was made for it, it was not to be found. A quarter of an hour after he vomitted a quantity of blood and mucus. Medical aid was at once sent for, and Dr. Currie went over and found Mr. Wood very restless, and complaining of pain in the throat and difficulty in swallowing or speaking. Remedies were at once administered and on enquiries made from Mrs. Wood, concluding that it was apparently a case of attempt at suicide by poison, Dr. Currie sent for Sergeant Seaman, B. Division, who removed Mr. Wood to the General Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state. The man declined to give any information as to what he had taken, but a prescription for the liniment, which contained *Ammonia fortior*, was found in his pocket.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

The Shooting Case at Meerut.—Sergeant Whitaker has been committed for trial at the Criminal Session in August, on charges of murder, culpable homicide, and doing a rash act.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. E. Stack, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr. of Assam, from the date of his return to India from furlough.

Surg-Maj A. Stephen, M.B., Statistical Officer to the Govt. of India, in the Sanitary and Medical Depts., is granted 3 months' privilege leave of absence.

The services of Mr. W. Macpherson, of the B.C.S., and of Babu Mohendro Nath Bose, of the Subordinate Judicial Service, are replaced at the disposal of Govt. of Bengal, from 1st Aug.

The Hon. Romesh Chunder Mitter, B.L., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, took over charge of the duties of the Chief Justice of the Court from the Hon. Sir R. Garth on the 14th July.

The Rev. J. Lillie, M. A., Asst. Chap. of the Church of Scotland, to be a Chap. of that Church, from 10th July.

Mr. J. Copeland, Sub-Assistant Consvr. of Forests in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as an Asst. Consvr. Forests of the 3rd Grade from 28th June.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in the Graded Pol. Service, from the dates specified :—

Maj. H. Wyle, C. S. I., Bengal Genl. List, Infy., Pol. Agent, 3rd Class, to officiate as a Pol. Agent, 2nd Class, from the 13th March.

Mr. Ney Elias, Pol. Asst. 1st Class, to officiate as a Pol. Agent, 3rd Class, from 13th March.

Capt. J. H. Newill, M. S. C., Pol. Asst., 2nd Class, and Offg. Pol. Asst., 1st Class, to officiate as a Pol. Agent, 3rd Class, from 24th April.

Maj. J. Burne, B.S.C., Offg. Pol. Asst., 2nd Class, to officiate as a Pol. Asst. 1st class, from 13th March.

Capt. A. P. Thornton, B.S.C., Offg. Pol. Asst., 2nd Class, to officiate as a Pol. Asst., 1st Class, from 24th April.

Lieut. R. H. Jenning, R.E., Offg. Pol. Asst., 2nd Class, to officiate as a Pol. Asst., 1st Class, from 24th May.

Capt. A. M. Muir, B.S.C., Offg. Pol. Asst., 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Asst., 2nd Class, from 24th April.

Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, C.S., Offg. Pol. Agent, 3rd Class, and Asst. Commr., Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and is posted temporarily as Commr. of Ajmere, from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. L. S. Saunders, C.S., on privilege leave.

In accordance with H. M.'s Warrant for the Institution of the Order of the Indian Empire, the undermentioned gentleman is declared to be ex-officio and for life a Companion and member of the aforesaid Order :—

The Hon. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Govr.-Genl. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. D. M. Barbour, B.C.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Dept. of Finance and Commerce, from 23rd July.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Personal Staff.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Lieut.-General C. Cureton, C.B., Commdg. Oudh Div.—

Maj. R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, 10th Hussars, to be A.-de-C. Dated 6th April.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Lieut.-Genl. Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B., Commdg. Rawalpindi Div. :—

Leieut. S. F. Biddulph, B.S.C., Offg. Sqn. Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, to be A.-de-CDated 17th July.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. R. F. Lowis, R.A., Asst. to the Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, and Offg. Depy. Inspr-Genl. of Ordnance, to be Depy Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, vice Lieut-Col D. J. Welsh, R.A., whose tour of service has expired.

Maj F. Galloway, R.A., Commy of Ordnance, 2nd Class and Offg. as Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, to be Asst. to the Inspr-Genl of Ordnance vice Maj Lowis.

Capt. G. G. Monck-Mason, R.A., Commy. of Ordnance, 3rd Class, and Offg. Commy of Ordnance, 2nd Class, to be Commy. of Ordnance, 2nd Class, vice Maj Galloway, seconded.

Lieut W. H. E. Dobie, R.A., Offg. Commy. of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be Commy. of Ordnance, 3rd Class, vice Capt. Monck-Mason.

Punjab Frontier Force—Queen's Own Corps of Guides.—Lieut R. G. Egerton, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation.

1st Sikh Infy.—Lieut E. Vansittart, Mad. S.C., Offg. Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

2nd Sikh Infy.—Lieut G. W. B. Swiney, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation.

3rd Sikh Infy.—Lieut. W. D. Gordon, Offg. Wing Officer and Offg. Qr.-Mr., to be Wing Officer, vice Maj. J. E. P. Mosley, seconded.

4th Sikh Infy.—Lieut. C. V. W. Williamson, Offg. Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Maj. V. Rivaz, seconded.

1st P. Infy. — Lieut. E. L. Hight, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Lieut. T. C. Pears, seconded, and to officiate as Adjt.

2nd P. Infy.—Lieut. E. H. Rodwell, Offg. Wing Officer and Qr.-Mr., to be Wing Officer and Qr.-Mr.

4th P. Infy.—Lieut. W. du G. Gray, Mad. S. C., Offg. Wing Officer and Qr.-Mr., to be Wing Officer.

5th Goorkha Regt. Lieut. A. A. Barrett, Offg. Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

Volunteer Corps.—East Indian Ry. V. R. Corps.—Capt. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., B. S. C., Wing Officer, 21st N. I., to be Inpsr. and Adjt., vice Maj. F. B. J. Jerrard, be vacated on promotion.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Maj. G. A. White, South Lancashire Regt., Brigade Maj. on the establishment, (m. c.) to the 1st Nov.

Surg.-Maj. J. J. Durant, (m. c.) for 1 year.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 10th Nov. 1881, the names of the undermentioned officers of the Indian S. C. are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified :—

Col. A. B. Little, Bom. S. C., is placed on the List of Maj.-Genls.

Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) F. B. Middleton, Mad. S.C., is placed on the list of Lieut.-Cols. in consequence of the death of Maj.-Genl. C. Jackson, Bl. Inf., on 14th April.

Col. J. L. Nation, C. B., B. S. C., is placed on the list of Maj.-Genls.

Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) E. Temple, B.S.C., is placed on the list of Lieut.-Cols., in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supmy. List of Lieut.-Genl. G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., Bombay Inf., on 7th May.

Indian Army.—The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Brevet.—To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Col. R. Beatty, Madras Infy.—1st July 1881.

Lieut.-Col. D. W. Williams, Madras Infy.,—1st July 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. B. Carter, Supdg. Engr, Class III, temporary rank Railway branch, is posted to the establishment under the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Central India, and is appointed to officiate as Engr. in Chief of the Bhopal Railway during the absence of Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The following changes in the classes of Supdtg. Engrs. are ordered, from 10th July :—

Mr. H. Johnson, Offg. Supdg. Engr., Class III, to revert to Exec. Engr. 1st Grade.

Mr. W. B. Carter Supdg. Engr. Class III, temporary rank, to officiate as Supdg. Engr. Class II.

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